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CEAĆTA AGUS COMRAÐ AR NEITIB.

1 nḡaeḡilic agus 1 mbéarla,

fa éinne

scoltaća náisiúnta 7 craobáća de comraḡ na ḡaeḡilice.

le

míceal ua DOCAḡTAIS, O.N.,

cloacán liać.

OBJECT AND CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS
IN IRISH AND ENGLISH,

FOR

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AND GAELIC LEAGUE BRANCHES,

BY

MR. MICHAEL O'DOHERTY, N.T.,

DUNGLOE.

M. H. GILL & SON, LTD.,
50 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

1906.

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CEAĆTA AGUS COMRAÐ AR NEITIB,

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PREFACE.

ONE of the great difficulties teachers have to contend with in those districts, where Irish is not the home language, is that of getting the children to use in conversation even the slight knowledge they have acquired from books. This diffidence, it is but just to say, arises rather from mistrust of their own knowledge than from a sense of shame or reluctance to use their native language; a similar difficulty may be observed with regard to English. It is to overcome this difficulty and to lay the groundwork of a good spoken knowledge of our language that these simple lessons have been written.

The arrangement adopted throughout aims at overcoming, one by one, the difficulties to be surmounted by those who have not gained the spoken knowledge of the language.

For the English translation on the right hand page a double advantage is claimed over the usual form of vocabulary at the end of books. Firstly: it gives in the language with which the children are most familiar the information necessary for each lesson, so that they may afterwards direct their full efforts to expressing in the Irish the knowledge they already have. Secondly: the translation has been utilised,

more or less, to illustrate the Irish idiom, and thus to aid in overcoming what is one of the great puzzles to beginners. The English form, phrased with this view need not be adopted, except for the purpose of explanation. It is further to be hoped that this arrangement may be of some use to teachers who have to prepare such lessons, and particularly to those who are not yet proficient in the language.

The lists given after each lesson may be used at the discretion of the teacher either to expand the lesson or to supply other objects which can be treated somewhat similarly.

Though the prominent feature of these lessons is the stock of common Animal and Object names they supply, yet an endeavour has been made to introduce as many as possible of common Action names. A short section has been devoted to this purpose.

The lessons are Conversational rather than Object lessons in the stricter sense, and should they aid the young learner in acquiring a freedom of expression in simple conversation the fervent hope and wish of the writer will be fully satisfied.

I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness, in a special manner, to Messrs. J. C. Ward, J. P. Craig, Rev. M. O'Mullin and Mr. J. Sharkey, for reading the proofs and other invaluable assistance.

míceal ua DOCAITÁIS.

Clochan Liat.

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1 ռՅԱԵԾԻԼԻԸ ԱՅՍ 1 ՄԵՔԱՐԼԱ.

SECTION I.

ḠAC ball de'n colann.

I.—an lám.

- 1 Tairbean dam do lám.
- 2 Cuir ríor do lám.
- 3 Tairbean do lám dhear.
- 4 Cuir ruar do lám dhear.
- 5 Cuir ríor do lám dhear.
- 6 Tairbean do lám éilí.
- 7 Cuir ríor do lám éilí.

II.—an cos.

- 1 Tairbean do cor dhear.
- 2 Cuir amac do cor dhear.
- 3 Tairbean do cor éilí.
- 4 Tairbean do cor éilí.
- 5 Tairbean do cor éilí le do lám dhear.
- 6 Cuir amac do cor éilí.
- 7 Tairbean do cor éilí.
- 8 Tairbean do cor dhear le do lám éilí.

III.—an ceann.

- 1 Tairbean dam do' ceann.
- 2 Leas do lám dhear ar do ceann.
- 3 Tairbean do fúil.
- 4 Tairbean do fúil dhear.
- 5 Tairbean do fúil éilí le do lám éilí.
- 6 Leas do méar ar do ḡaoṡran (rrión).
- 7 Leas do méar ar do béal.
- 8 Leas do méar ar do pur (puirín).
- 9 Dair ar do cluair le do lám dhear.
- 10 Tairbean dam do cluair éilí.

SECTION I.

EACH PART OF THE BODY.

I.—THE HAND.

- 1 Show me your hand.
 - 2 Put down your hand.
 - 3 Show your right hand.
 - 4 Put up your right hand.
 - 5 Put down your right hand.
 - 6 Show your left hand.
 - 7 Put down your left hand.
- NOTE.—Repeat promiscuously till well known.

II.—THE FOOT.

- 1 Show your right foot.
- 2 Put out your right foot.
- 3 Pull in your right foot.
- 4 Show your left foot.
- 5 Show your left foot with your right hand.
- 6 Put out your left foot.
- 7 Pull in your left foot.
- 8 Show your right foot with your left hand.

III.—THE HEAD.

- 1 Show me your head.
- 2 Lay your right hand on your head.
- 3 Show your eye.
- 4 Show your right eye.
- 5 Show your left eye with your left hand.
- 6 Lay your finger on your nose.
- 7 Lay your finger on your mouth.
- 8 Lay your finger on your lip.
- 9 Catch your ear with your right hand.
- 10 Show me your left ear.

- 11 Tairbean d'ádh riadail.
- 12 Leas do lámh ar n'éadan.
- 13 Cá bhfuil d'ádhair?
- 14 Cá bhfuil do leiceann (leit-ceann) éil?
- 15 Tairbean do giall.

IV.—AN CORP.

- 1 Tairbean do mhúineal.
- 2 Cá bhfuil do bhuim?
- 3 Leas do lámh ar do gualainn.
- 4 Cá bhfuil do taobh deas?
- 5 Cá bhfuil do éirí?
- 6 Cá bhfuil na ríamhain [ríamhósá]?
- 7 Leas do méar ar do ríórnac; ar do bholac;
ar do góile; ar éadail do bhróm.
- 8 Cuir do lámh faoi d'arcaill.

V.—NA LÁIRCEADA.

- 1 Tairbean do láirce.
- 2 Leas do lámh ar do glúin deir.
- 3 Tairbean caol do coire.
- 4 Tairbean do mhúinn.
- 5 Tairbean colpa do láirce.
Fora, an lámh:—Dor, ríatán, caol do láime,
órnóg, iongan, uille, méar, méar deas, áit,
dórn.

An Cor:—Láirce, rál, bun na coire.

An Ceann:—Smigead (rímis), malair, fábair, ghuas,
ríbe, ceangair, poll ríóna, cúl do
cinn, incinn.

An Corp:—Ara, cuirle, feit-mótuigte, feiteos
(feitleos), cruasairde (aege).

- 11 Show me a tooth.
- 12 Lay your hand on your forehead.
- 13 Where is your face?
- 14 Where is your left cheek?
- 15 Show your jaw.

IV.—THE BODY.

- 1 Show your neck.
- 2 Where is your back?
- 3 Lay your hand on your shoulder.
- 4 Where is your right side?
- 5 Where is your heart?
- 6 Where are the lungs?
- 7 Lay your hand on your throat; on your breast;
on your stomach; on the small of your back.
- 8 Put your hand under your armpit.

V.—THE LEGS.

- 1 Show your leg.
- 2 Lay your hand on your right knee.
- 3 Show the neck of your foot.
- 4 Show your ankle.
- 5 Show the calf of your leg.

Also, the hand:—Palm of hand, arm, wrist, thumb,
nail, elbow, a finger, little finger,
a joint, a fist.

The Foot:—A toe, a heel, the sole of the foot.

The Head:—Chin, eyebrow, eyelid, hair, a hair,
tongue, a nostril, back of your head,
brain.

The Body:—Rib, vein, nerve, sinew, liver.

NOTE.—Better take only the more important names in the beginning. I found these few lessons on the parts of the body very useful as an introduction to *Drill*.

SECTION II.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

1. I arrange articles on a table, using, of course, a picture in the case of the house, cow, sheep, and a few others.

2. I go over the different articles, giving names, and getting the class to pronounce the names after me. Then I write, as each is pronounced, the names on the blackboard thus :—

Τεαδ, a house.

Χαιτιν (κατσοιν),* a chair.

Ταβλα (βορν), a table.

Βό, a cow.

Οαορα, a sheep.

Βαιννε, milk.

Ρεανν, a pen.

Βυιρθεαλ-ρυβαδ, an ink-bottle.

Λεαβαρ, a book.

Σγιαν, a knife.

Μιορύν τρoιγε, a foot rule.

Βοκρα, a box.

Ρλανταί, plants.

Σεαρς, a hen.

Βορνν, a coin.

Έαυαδ, cloth.

Ρειλμεόρνεαδτ, farming.†

Δικρθεαδα, diseases.†

Δμ, time.†

Σείρθεαδα, trades.†

* Κατσοιν is the term for a "throne," as κατσοιν να ναομ; μιν
 αρ α κατσοιν; ρεαρ αρ α χαιτιν η βεαν αρ α ρτολ.

† These names may be told.

SECTION III.

I exercise the class on the names learnt in the following manner :—

(a) Δε αιτνε na neite.

- 1 Ταιρβαν an peann, a Séamuir.
- 2 Ταιρβαν an leabari oam, a Seasain, 7c.

(b) Δε Δινμνιυζαο na neite.

- 1 * Cairé ro? Sin teac.
- 2 Cairé ro? Sin peann, 7c.

(c) Δε Λαιμνιυζαο na neite.

- 1 Τος an peann, a Séamuir.
- 2 Cairé pinne Séamur? Τος ré an peann.
- 3 Ρας rior an peann, a Séamuir?
- 4 Cairé pinne Séamur anoip? Ο'ρας ré rior an peann, 7c.

5 Leas do lam an an buirdeal, a Oomnail.

6 Cairé pinne Oomnail? Leas ré a lam an an buirdeal?

7 Beip an an buirdeal, a Oomnail.

8 Cairé pinne ré anoip? Rug ré an an buirdeal.

9 Leis amac an buirdeal.

10 Cairé pinne ré anoip? Leis ré amac an buirdeal, 7c.

* Γοιρέ and γορέ are other forms of spelling of this word, but cairé and caoé seem preferable etymologically. Cía or cé = who? Cairé or caoé = what?

SECTION III.

(a) Recognising the articles.

- 1 Show the pen, James.
- 2 Show me the book, John, etc.

(b) Naming the articles.

- 1 What is this? (the teacher pointing to the picture of the house). That is a house.
- 2 What is this? That is a pen, etc.

(c). Handling the articles.

- 1 Lift the pen, James.
- 2 What did James do? He lifted the pen.
- 3 Leave down the pen, James.
- 4 What did James do now? He left down the pen, etc.

I proceeded in the same way with the other articles, getting different children to handle them and varying the exercise by handling them myself and asking the children what I did.

To make them more familiar with the articles I proceed thus :—

- 5 Lay your hand on the bottle, Daniel.
- 6 What did Daniel do? He laid his hand on the bottle.
- 7 Catch the bottle, Daniel.
- 8 What did he do now? He caught the bottle.
- 9 Let go the bottle.
- 10 What did he do now. He let go the bottle, etc.

NOTE.—Other articles whose names appear in the lessons and lists could be treated in the same way; and similar or different actions could be done and described.

CEADCT I.

TEAC.

- 1 CAIDÉ'n teac é ro? Is é ro teac na rcoile.
- 2 An bfuil pé 'na teac mór nó 'na teac beag? Tá pé 'na teac mór.
- 3 CAIDÉ faoileann (fíleann) tura, a Séagáin—cia h-aca tá pé mór nó beag? Tá pé meapapda mór.
- 4 Cá méad fuinneos ar an teac ro? Tá ceitre fuinneosaí air (na cúis, pé, react, oet, gc.).
- 5 CAIDÉ bfuil na fuinneosaí maít fa na coinne, a Séamuir? Leigeann ríad ar teac an rólur eugáinn.
- 6 Agus caidé eile gníó ríad? (Níl freagra ar bit b'féidir).
- 7 Tá mbainfead rínn amac na fuinneosaí ar fad, an mbéidead oipead rólur agáinn ar na pollaib? Déidead.
- 8 Act caidé fa rtaob de'n fearcáinn agus an gaot annrín? Tíocfaid an fearcáinn agus an gaot ar teac ar na pollaib.
- 9 Anoir caidé'n maít le coir rólur a leigin ar teac a tá annr na pollaib? Congbuidgeann ríad amuis an fuaict agus an gaoit.
- 10 Anoir, a Séamuir, innir dam air caidé'n úraio a tá leir na fuinneosaib? Leigeann ríad ar teac an rólur agus congbuidgeann ríad amuis an fuaict agus an gaoit.
- 11 CAIDÉ bfuil na fuinneosaí deánta de? Tá ríad deánta de admao agus de gloine.
- 12 CAIDÉ'n méio a tá annr an fuinneois ro? Tá rí fa tuairim cúis troigste ar áirde, agus trí troigste go leit ar leitead.
- 13 CAIDÉ'n dat atá ar an admao a tá ionnta? Tá pé bán.

LESSON I.

A HOUSE.

- 1 What house is this? This is the schoolhouse.
- 2 Is it a large house or a small house? It is a large house.
- 3 What do you think, John—whether is it large or small? It is moderately large.
- 4 How many windows are on this house? There are four windows on it (or five, six, seven, eight, etc.).
- 5 What are the windows useful [good] for, James? They let in the light to us.
- 6 And what else do they do? (Perhaps no answer)
- 7 If we took out the windows altogether would there be as much light from [on] the holes. There would.
- 8 But what about the rain and the wind then? The rain and the wind would come in through the holes.
- 9 Now of what use [good] besides letting in the light, are the windows. They keep out the cold and the wind.
- 10 Now, James, tell me again of what use are the windows? They let in the light and they keep out the rain and the wind.
- 11 What are the windows made of? They are made of wood and glass.
- 12 What size is [in] this window? It is about five feet high and three feet and a half broad.
- 13 What colour is [on] the wood which is in it? It is white.

- 14 C                           ?                .
- 15 C                         ?                        .
- 16 C    '              ?             .
- 17 C                              ?                                       .
- 18                                       ?                                            .
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- 21 C                           ?                  .
- 22                                 ?        ;             *           '          .
- 23 C    '                          ?                                                                .
- 24                                    ,         ?   .
- 25 C                         ?                            ;     ,   ,         ;                              .
- 26 C    '                              ?                (     )    .
- 27 C    '                       ?                                .
- 28 C                                       ?                     .
- 29                         ?                 .
- 30 C    '                            ?                               .

*      is the old form of    , and its Ulster pronunciation is well represented by    : the same applies to     ,      .

- 14 How many doors are on the school? There are two doors on it.
- 15 What are they made of? They are made of wood.
- 16 What colour are they? They are green.
- 17 How many feet high are they. They are about six feet high.
- 18 And how many feet broad are they? They are about four feet broad.
- 19 How many chairs are in the house? There is only one chair in it.
- 20 Of what use is the chair? It is useful for sitting on [it].
- 21 How many tables are in the school? There are two tables in it.
- 22 Are they the same size [Is it the same size that is in them]? No: one of them is larger than the other.
- 23 Of what use are the tables? They are useful for leaving books and other things upon [them].
- 24 Is there a table in your house at home, John? Yes.
- 25 What do you see on it sometimes? I see plates and cups on it; bread, butter and tea; and potatoes and milk also.
- 26 What kind of roof [head] is in this house? There is a slate roof on it.
- 27 Of what use is the roof? It keeps out the rain.
- 28 How many fireplaces are in this house? There are two fireplaces in it.
- 29 And how many chimneys are on it? There are two chimneys on it.
- 30 Of what use are the chimneys? They carry away the smoke.

neite i tteac agus fa ttaob de tteac.

boiteac	oheiriúr (corn- lán)	maire bhirte (timtine teallais)
bpat uplaip (rtráille)	gléar nigeacain	piand
cior	gloine (rcatan).	rciobol
clabán	gráta	rcuaidín
córra	lofta	rcaisriúe
córra	lochrann	rtábla
cró na muc	mála	teac rtóir
dianadóir	mata	teac na zcearc 7c.

CEACÉT II.

CAITIR.

- 1 Caité bfuil mire 'mo fuidé air? Tá tu 'do fuidé ar caitir.
- 2 Caité bfuil an caitir deánta de? Tá sí deánta de áomao.
- 3 Caité'n t-ainm beirimio ar fear bidear as deánta caitire? Beirimio raor áomao [no carrantar] air.
- 4 Caité'n áit a' bfrágnan an raor áomao an t-áomao? Seib ré é as fear a bidear as uol áomao.
- 5 Agus caité'n áit i bfrágnan an fear ro é? Seib ré é ó na crannaib.
- 6 Nuair a fdearrtar na crainn a' céao uair caité fuidéar leo? Fdearrann firi ruar iao a bpláincinnib agus a fcláraib.
- 7 Nuair fidear an raor as deánta na caitire ar ceann de na pláincinnib caité an céao fuo a fuidéar ré. Fdearran ré amac ó'n pláinc na fíotai fa coinne na caitire.

ARTICLES IN AND AROUND [ABOUT] A HOUSE

a byre	a dresser	the tongs
a carpet	a wash-stand	a piano
a comb	a mirror	a barn
a cradle	a grate	a brush
a trunk	a loft	a stair
a chest	a lamp	a stable
a pig-stye	a bag	a store-house
a fender	a mat	a hen-house



LESSON II.

A CHAIR.

- 1 What am I sitting on? You are sitting on a chair.
- 2 What is the chair made of? It is made of wood.
- 3 What do we call [what name do we give] the man who makes chairs? We call him a carpenter.
- 4 Where does the carpenter get the wood? He gets it from the man who sells the timber.
- 5 And where does this man get it? He gets it from the trees.
- 6 When the trees are cut down at first what is done with them? Men cut them up into planks and boards.
- 7 When the carpenter is going to make the chair out of these pieces what is the first thing he does? He cuts out of the plank the pieces for the chair.

- 8 Cairé ghló ré annrín leir na giotáib? Cuirfeann ré an plán oirta.
- 9 Cao éuige a gcuirfeann ré an plán oirta? Cuirfeann ré an plán oirta le iad a deánad mín.
- 10 Cairé annrín? Cuirfeann ré na giotáí le céile.
- 11 Nuair atá an cáitir deánta aige cairé ghló ré annrín? Cuirfeann ré d'at oirtí.
- 12 Cairé'n t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt ro de'n cáitir? Sin fuideacán na cáitire.
- 13 Cao éuige i dtadhrannmuid an t-ainm rin air? Beirmid an fuideacán air mar fuideannmuid air.
- 14 Cairé'n t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt ro? Sin an cúl.
- 15 An mbéidead an cáitir ro com fóirrtinead dá mbéidead rí gan cúl ar bit? Ní béidead.
- 16 Cao éuige? Mar nac mbéidead an rócal céatna as ár n-ormaid.
- 17 Cairé'n t-ainm beir tú ar an cúro ro de'n cáitir? Sin iad na cora.
- 18 Cao éuige a dtugannmuid cora oirta? Beirmid cora oirta mar congbuigeann ríad ruar an cáitir ó'n talam, go dínead mar congbuigeann ar gcora féin ruar rinne.
- 19 Dá mbéidead gan coraib ar bit a beir ar an cáitir an mbéidead rí com páirta a'r tá rí? Ní béidead.
- 20 Cao éuige? Ní béidead ré com fupur ruid oirtí nó éirig dí arís muna mbéidead cora oirtí.
- 21 Cairé'n fad atá annr na coraib? Tá ríad fa tuairim troig ar fad.
- 22 Cao éuige nac n'oeántar níor faroe iad coru uair—mar deárra, ríat ar fad? Atá mar béidead ríad ró-áir le ruid oirta go páirta.
- 23 Asur cairé'n úraio atá leir na páileacaib beaga ro? Is é an úraio atá leo an cáitir a cong-báil láirir.

- 8 What does he do, then, with the pieces? He planes them [He puts the plane on them].
- 9 Why does he plane them? He planes them to make them smooth.
- 10 What then? He puts the pieces together.
- 11 When the chair is made [at him] what does he do then? He paints it [puts a colour on it].
- 12 What [name] do you call this part of the chair? That is the seat of the chair.
- 13 Why do we give it that name? We call it the seat because we *sit* on it.
- 14 What name do you give this part? That is the back.
- 15 Would this chair be as comfortable if it was without a back? It would not.
- 16 Why? Because our backs would not have the same comfort.
- 17 What name do you give this part of the chair? Those are the feet.
- 18 Why do we call them feet? We call them feet because they hold the chair up from the ground, just as our own feet keep us up.
- 19 If there were no feet on the chair would it be as convenient (comfortable) as it is now? It would not.
- 20 Why? It would not be so easy to sit on it or rise from it again if it had not feet.
- 21 What length are [in] the feet? They are about a foot in length.
- 22 Why are they not made longer sometimes—say a yard long? Because they would be too high to sit on comfortably.
- 23 And of what use are [what use is with] these little rails? They are useful [it is the use that is with them] for keeping the chair strong.

24 An b'facaíod tuine ar bit a'gailb a'riam páirtí beagá a'g cur a'gcor ruar ar na páileadail ro? Connaic mire buadail beag o'a deánad uair a'riam.

25 An rab ré ceart aise rin a deánad? Ní rab ré ceart.

(Innir dóib nac b'fuil ré ceart aca a'gcora a' cur ruar ar ruo ar bit mar rin.)

Neite fa coinne do fuaímhír a'glaad opta.

clúio

leabair

caitir cuipíníde

fuaímhneacán.

caitir focailac



CEADT III.

TÁBLA.

- 1 Cairé'n t-ainm tá ar an ruo ro? Sin tábla.
- 2 Cairé b'fuil ré deánta de? Tá ré deánta de ádmato.
- 3 Cairé'n aic a b'fághannmuio an t-ádmato? Šeio-mio é ó na ciannaió.
- 4 Cairé'n úraio šnióim de'n tábla ro? Šnió cú úraio de fa coinne deit a'g r'šnióbad aip.
- 5 A n'oeánaim úraio de fa coinne ruo ar bit eile? Šnió cú úraio de fa coinne leabair a' cur aip.
- 6 An b'fuil tábla a'gailbre fa baile, a' Šeagain? Tá tábla a'gainn.
- 7 Cairé'n úraio šnió ríbre de bup r'otábla? Šnió-mio úraio de fa coinne ar gcora a' deánad aip.
- 8 Anoip a'riamcamuio ar šac uile páirt de'n tábla ro go b'p'icimio cairé mar tá ríad deánta a'gcur na h-ainmneada a' tá opta. Cairé'n t-ainm beip cú ar ro (a'g cair'beaint uilleoige an tábla)? Sin uilleos an tábla.

- 24 Did any of you ever see little children putting their feet up on these rails? I saw a little boy doing it once.
- 25 Was it right for him to do that? It was not right.

(Tell them it is not right for them to put their feet up on anything like that).

Things for resting on :—

a couch	a bed
a cushioned chair	a sofa
an arm chair	

LESSON III.

A TABLE.

- 1 What [name] do you call this thing? That is a table.
- 2 What is it made of? It is made of wood.
- 3 Where do we get the wood? We get it from the trees.
- 4 What use do I make of this table? You [make] use [of] it for writing on.
- 5 Do I make use of it for anything else? You make use of it for putting books on it.
- 6 Have you a table at home, John? We have a table.
- 7 What use do you make of your table? We use it for taking (doing) our food on it.
- 8 Now let us look at the several parts of the table to see how they are made and the names that are on them—what name do you give this? (Showing the leaf of the table). That is the leaf of the table.

- 9 Cairde'n t-aínm beir tú ar an páirt ro? Sin imeall na duilleoige.
- 10 Cá méadó cuir ar an duilleoig? Tá ceitíre cuir ar ari.
- 11 An é an fáo amháin a tá ann ar na cuirrib? Ní h-é.
- 12 Cairde tig leat a innre d'ar fá d'adob de'n fáo a tá ionnta? Tá beirt aca níor fáide 'na 'n beirt eile.
- 13 Innir d'ar fuo ar bit eile a bfuil an deánad céadna ari a tá ar an duilleoig? Tá rgláta ar an deánad céadna, agus an d'ar forca.
- 14 An b'acairí don duine agus ariam tábla ar bit aot tábla ceitíre coirneal mar ro? Connaic m'ire tábla cruinn.
- 15 Anoir cairde'n t-aínm beir tú ar na fuoib ro (as congáil ruar an tábla)? Sin cora an tábla.
- 16 Cá méadó cor ar an tábla? Tá ceitíre cora ari.
- 17 Connaicimí ceana féin cairde'n úraio a tá le coraib na caitíre. Cairde'n úraio a tá le coraib an tábla? Conbigeann ríad duilleos an tábla ruar ó'n uirar.
- 18 Cía h-aca ir fáide cora an tábla 'na cora na caitíre? Ir fáide cora an tábla.
- 19 Agus cao cuige bfuil cora an tábla níor fáide 'na cora na caitíre? Tá ríad níor fáide mar ir maí linn duilleos an tábla beir tógta níor áirde 'na an caitíre.
- 20 Cao cuige ir maí linn duilleos an tábla beir tógta níor áirde 'na an caitíre? Tá, mar tá ré níor fura ite de, agus níor fura rgláob ari nuair tá ré níor áirde 'na 'n caitíre.
- 21 Cairde'n deánad a tá ar na coraib ro? Tá ríad fáda cruinn.
- 22 Cairde'n t-aínm tá ar an bocra beas ro (as carraingst amac an d'arhar)? Sin an d'arhar.

- 9 What name do you give this part of the leaf?
That is the edge of the leaf.
- 10 How many edges on the leaf? There are four edges on it.
- 11 Are the edges the same length? No.
- 12 What can you tell me about the length that is in them? There are two of them longer than the other two.
- 13 Tell me something else that has the same shape as the leaf? A slate has the same shape, and the door also.
- 14 Did any of you ever see any table except one with four corners like this? I saw a round table.
- 15 Now what name is on these things (holding up the table). These are the legs (feet) of the table.
- 16 How many legs are on the table? There are four feet on it.
- 17 We saw already the use of the feet of the chair—of what use are the feet of the table? They keep the leaf of the table up from the floor.
- 18 Are the feet of the table or those of the chair the longer? The feet of the table are the longer.
- 19 And why are the feet of the table longer than the feet of the chair? They are longer because we wish to have the leaf of the table raised higher than the chair.
- 20 Why do we prefer to have the leaf of the table raised higher than the chair? Because it is easier eating off it, and easier writing on it when it is higher than the chair.
- 21 What is the shape of these feet? They are long and round.
- 22 What is the name of this little box? (Pulling out the drawer). That is the drawer.

- 23 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar ro (cuir do mear
ar an tuisinn [cnapan])? Sin an tuisinn.
24 Cairde'n úraio ghrómio de'n tuisinn? Ghrómio
úraio dé leir an t-ámar a tarrainge amac.
25 Cairde'n dat acá ar an tábla ro? Tá ré glar.
26 An b'acairí ríó táblaí ar dat ar bit eile?
Connaic.
(fiarruig annro fa d'acairí de na datannaib
eile a connaic ríao).

Neite ar tábla:—

annlannan	gablos (laðar)
buidéilin	míar
(annlann, tairran	potá an tae
fíon géar	raillear
murtaro (amharas)	rídan-tábla
riobar	ríúcracán
cupa	rpanos

éadac tábla.



ceacht IV.

—
bó.

- 1 An b'acairí duine ar bit a'gairí bó iníu? (Déir
cuir acá péirí le h-innre go b'acairí.)
- 2 Cairde'n cineal bó connaic tura iníu, a tómar
—an ríab rí móir nó beag? Connaic míre bó
móir.
- 3 Cairde'n dat a bí oirí? Bí rí beag.
- 4 Cairde'n dat bí ar an ceann connaic tura, a
séamuir? Bí rí túb. (fiarruig mar ro go
b'acairí tú na datanna eile uilig.)
- 5 Cá méar a'gairí bí ar an bó a connaic tura, a
séagairí? Bí dá a'gairí oirí.
- 6 An ríab ríao fada nó goirí? Bí ríao fada (nó
goirí).

- 23 What name do you give this (put your finger on the knob)? That is the knob.
- 24 What use do we make of the knob? We use it to pull out the drawer.
- 25 What colour is this table? It is green.
- 26 Have you seen tables of any other colour? We have. (Ask here about the other colours they have seen).

Things on a table :—

a cruet stand	a fork
a cruet	a dish
{ relish	a tea pot
{ vinegar	a salt cellar
{ mustard	a table knife
{ pepper	a sugar basin
a cup	a spoon
a table cloth	

LESSON IV.

A COW.

- 1 Has any of you seen a cow to-day. (Some of them will be ready to tell you they did).
- 2 What kind of cow have you seen to-day, Thomas, was she large or small? I saw a big cow.
- 2 What colour was she [on her]. She was red.
- 4 What colour was [on] the cow you saw, James? She was black. (Question like this till you get all the other colours.)
- 5 How many horns were on the cow you saw, John? There were two horns on her?
- 6 Were they long or short? They were long (or short).

- 7 Agus cá méad cor, agus rúil, agus iarbhall
(ruball) bí oirthí? Bí ceitíre cora, agus dá
rúil, agus iarbhall amháin oirthí.
- 8 Agus cairde fa'n bó connaic túra, a pádraic—an
é an cineal céanna í? Ní fead; bí an bó
a connaic mire dubh, agus ní raib a dhara ar
bit oirthí.
- 9 Innir dam an dat a bí ar cúro de'n eallac
connaic rib—tura, a Séamuir? Connaic mire
bó bán.
- 10 Agus túra, a mícl? Connaic mé bó breac.
- 11 Agus túra, a Dómnall? Connaic mire bó liac
(glac).
- 12 An beatac mór bó? 'Sead.
- 13 An bfuil pí com mór le capall? Níl.
- 14 Bfuil eallac ar bit aghaid-re 'ra baile, a Peadair?
Tá ceitíre ba aghainn.
- 15 Creidim gur minic connaic tú iad as págail a
scota? Iy minic.
- 16 Cairde geib ríad le hite ann ar an geimhead?
Geib ríad fear tirim.
- 17 Agus cairde eile? Geib ríad cochan agus mui-
lógáí agus brian (bránlaic).
- 18 An bfuil tú d'atair as tabairt daidí eile
dóibte ariam? Connaic mé é as tabairt
pneataí beaga agus uirge dóibte cora uair.
- 19 Sin 'ra geimhead. Cairde geib ríad 'ra t-ráimh?
Iteann ríad fear amuis ann na páirceannaib.
- 20 Cairde geibimid ó'n bó? Geibimid bainne ó'n bó?
- 21 An bfuil an bó úrdoeac ar dóig ar bit eile?
Gníommo úrdoeac a cúro feola fa coinne bíd,
agus gníommo leat ar de na cnoicib.
- 22 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar ríocht ós na bó? Iy é
an t-ainm a beirimio oirta "gabna."
- 23 Bfuil gabain (gámain) as tuine ar bit aghaid 'ra
baile? Tá gabain aghaid 'ra baile.
- 24 Cairde'n cineal bíd geib ré? Geib ré bainne.

- 7 And how many feet, and eyes and tails had she?
There were four feet, and two eyes, and one tail on her.
- 8 And what about the cow you saw Patrick—was she the same kind? No; the cow I saw was black and she had no horns on her.
- 9 Tell me the colour of [that was on] some of the other cows you have seen—you, James? I saw a white cow.
- 10 And you, Michael? I saw a spotted cow.
- 11 And you, Donal? I saw a grey cow.
- 12 Is the cow a big animal? Yes.
- 13 Is she as large as the horse? No.
- 14 Have you any cows at home, Peter? We have four cows.
- 15 I suppose you have often seen them getting their food? Yes.
- 16 What do they get to eat in the winter? They get hay.
- 17 And what else? They get straw. and turnips and bran.
- 18 Did you ever see your father giving them anything? I saw him give them little potatoes and water sometimes.
- 19 That is in the winter—what do they get in the summer? They eat grass out in the fields.
- 20 What do we get from the cow? We get milk from the cow.
- 21 Is the cow useful in any other way? We make use of her flesh for food and we make leather of the skins.
- 22 What [name] do you call the young of the cow?
[It is the name we give them] calves.
- 23 Have any of you a calf at home? I have a calf at home.
- 24 What kind of food does he get. He gets milk.

25 An b'fágann ré reóir ar bit eile de dia?
 Corri uair geib ré b'án agus caon-éarraice
 [earraigin].

26 B'fuil caon éarraice maic ag gabhaib? Tá ré
 an-maic, agus tá ré follain porta.

Beatais Eile, 7rl.

aral

cat

cú

madad

múille

capall:—

crúb

crú

muing

rearrac (b'nomac*)

CEACT V.

AN ÉAORA.

- 1 An b'facaib' duine ar bit agus éaora ar maoin
 inoiu? Connaic m'p' reairte éaora ar
 maoin inoiu.
- 2 Cairé ip réarun bó gur annam a éirí tú éaora
 amáin leite féin? Tá mar ip maic le éaoraib'
 riudal le céile i reairtib'.
- 3 Cairé cis leat innre nam fá'n méirí acá ann ar
 éaora? Tá sí na beatac meaparda mór.
- 4 Cía h-aca ip mó an bó nó an éaora? Ip mó an
 bó.
- 5 Cairé'n cineal cumdaig tá ar an éaora? Tá
 cumdaic fada de olann oirí.
- 6 A' n'oeán an olann maic ar bit oí? S'níb;
 congduigean sí i teit 'ra geimreab'.
- 7 Cairé'n dat acá ar éaoraib'? Tá cuirí acá bán,
 agus tá cuirí acá dub.

* Called b'nomac when somewhat grown.

- 25 Does he get any other sort of food? Sometimes he gets bran and "carrageen."
- 26 Is "carrageen" good for calves? It is very good and it is wholesome too.

Other animals, &c. :

an ass	a horse
a cat	a hoof
a hound	a shoe
a dog	mane
a mule	a foal

LESSON V.

THE SHEEP.

- 1 Did any of you see a sheep this morning? I saw a flock of sheep this morning.
- 2 What is the reason you seldom see one sheep by itself? Because sheep like to go together in flocks.
- 3 What can you tell me about the size of the sheep? It is a medium-sized animal.
- 4 Whether is the cow or the sheep the larger? The cow is the larger.
- 5 What kind of a covering is on the sheep? There is a long coat of wool on her.
- 6 Does the wool do her any good? It does; it keeps her warm in the winter.
- 7 What colour are sheep? Some of them are white, and some of them are black.

- 8 Bfuil aḁarca oirḁi mar aḁá ar an bó? Tá aḁarca ar curo aca, aḁur tá curo eile aca nac bfuil aḁarca ar bit oirḁa.
- 9 Bfuil dúil aḁat annr an éaora? Tá.
- 10 Cao éuige? Tá, mar tá rí moḁamail, rocair, aḁur níl rí cḁorta.
- 11 An bḁaca tú caora aḁ ríḁ (nó ríḁaíḁ) ariam? Connaicear.
- 12 An rḁis leirí ríḁaíḁ go ḁarta? Éis leirí ríḁaíḁ go h-an-ḁarta.
- 13 Cairḁé'n cineal birḁ ḁeib caora? ḁeib rí rḁar.
- 14 Cairḁé'n áit a bḁaḁainn rí an rḁar? ḁeib rí é annr na páirceannaíḁ aḁur ar na cnocaíḁ.
- 15 An rḁis le caoraíḁ a beir beó ar na cnocaíḁ annr an ḁeimḁeáḁ? Éis leóbḁa amaḁ ó'n am a bfuil an talam cunḁuigḁe le rḁeáḁa.
- 16 Cairḁ beirimio dóibḁe annrin? Beirimio rḁar tḁim aḁur muplogaí dóibḁe.
- 17 An bḁaḁann ríḁ rḁar tḁim nó muplogaí am ar bit eile áḁt nuair tá an rḁeáḁa ar an talam? ḁeib ríḁ nuair táḁar aḁ ḁabail* o'a ríḁaíḁ.
- 18 Innir ḁam, a ḁeaḁain, úraio amáin a tá leir an éaora? Beir rí olann dúinn.
- 19 aḁur cairḁ ḁnirḁio leir an olann? ḁnirḁio éaḁaḁ oí.
- 20 A' nḁeán rí éaḁaḁ maíḁ? ḁnirḁ rí éaḁaḁ maíḁ teir.
- 21 A' nḁeánmuio úraio ar bit eile de'n éaora? ḁnirḁio; iteannmuio a curo rḁóla, aḁur ḁnirḁ rí biaḁ maíḁ.
- 22 A' nḁeánmuio úraio ar bit de'n éḁoiceann? ḁnirḁ; ḁnirḁio leaḁar mín de.
- 23 An rḁis linn a curo bainne o'ól? Éis linn, áḁt ní ḁnáḁaḁ le ḁaoiné é ól.

* As ḁab means "go," aḁ ḁabail seems preferable to aḁ oíḁ for "going."

- 8 Are there horns on her like the cow? There are horns on some of them, and there are others that have no horns.
- 9 Do you like sheep? Yes.
- 10 Why? Because she is gentle, and she is not cross.
- 11 Did you ever see sheep running? I did.
- 12 Can she run fast? She can run very fast.
- 13 What kind of food does a sheep get? She gets grass.
- 14 Where does she get the grass? She gets it in the fields and on the hills.
- 15 Can sheep live on the hills in the winter? They can, except [out from] the time when the ground is covered with snow.
- 16 What do we give them then? We give them hay and turnips.
- 17 Do they get hay and turnips at any other time except when the snow is on the ground? They get them when they are to be fattened.
- 18 Tell me, John, one use of [that is with] the sheep? She gives us wool.
- 19 And what do we make of the wool? We make cloth of it.
- 20 Does it make good cloth? It makes good warm cloth.
- 21 Do we make any other use of the sheep? We do; we eat her flesh, and it makes good food.
- 22 Do we make any use of the skin? We do; we make fine leather of it.
- 23 Can we drink her milk? We can, but it is not usual for people to drink it.

- 24 Cairé'n t-ainm beirmio ar cáora ós? Beirmio uan oirctí.
- 25 Cairé'n dóig a dtógannmuio na h-uain? Zeib ríao bainne ó'n cáora, agus iteann ríao féar forta.
- 26 Innir damh ruo ar bit eile a dtig leat fa tcaob de na h-uanaib beasa? Tá ríao meathac; tá ríao fupur a rtharríao; tá ríao iongantac sarca, 7c.

An gabar—(meannan, minnreos, pocan gabair, lurríao, altríao).

An ríao — (atharca, builleabair, caonac, rneacta, lorcann).



CEACT VI.

bainne.

Teapóil:—Gloine bainne 7 gloine uirge.

- 1 Cairé tá agam annr an gloine ro? Tá bainne agat inntí.
- 2 Cairé tá annr an gloine ro? Tá uirge annr'an gloine rin.
- 3 Cairé'n dat atá ar an bainne? Tá pé bán.
- 4 Cairé'n dat atá ar an uirge? Níl dat ar bit air.
- 5 Anoir innir damh beirir amáin atá eadair an bainne agus an t-uirge? Tá an bainne bán, agus níl dat ar bit ar an uirge:
- 6 (Cuip cloc beas annr an uirge, agus ceann eile annr an bainne). An dtig leat an cloc feiceal annr an uirge? Tis liom.
- 7 Agus an dtig leat an cloc feiceal annr an bainne? Ní tis liom an cloc feiceal fíao an bainne.

- 24 What name do we give to a young sheep? We call her a lamb.
- 25 How do we rear the lambs? They get milk from the sheep, and they eat grass too.
- 26 Tell me anything else that you can about the little lambs? They are playful; they are easily frightened; they are wonderfully fast, etc.

The goat—(a kid, a she-goat, a he-goat, herbs, cliffs).

The deer—(antlers, leaves, moss, snow, sledge).



LESSON VI.

MILK.

Requisites :—A glass of milk and a glass of water.

- 1 What is in this glass? There is milk in it.
- 2 What is in this glass? There is water in that glass.
- 3 What colour is [on] the milk? It is white.
- 4 What colour is [on] the water? There is no colour on it.
- 5 Now tell me one difference [that is] between the milk and the water? Milk is white, and there is no colour at all on the water.
- 6 (Put a little stone in the water and another one in the milk). Can you see the stone in the water? I can.
- 7 And can you see the stone in the milk? I cannot see it through the milk.

- 8 Anoir innir dam veirir eile eadar an uirge agus an bainne? Cís liom amarc fíio uirge aót ní cís liom amarc fíio an bainne.
- 9 Cairé'n aic a bfragtar an bainne? Seibmíó é ó'n bó.
- 10 Innir dam beatais eile a veir bainne uata (uadta). Veir gabair bainne uata. (Duine eile) Veir mucá bainne uata, 7c.
- 11 A nveánmuir úraio de bainne na m-beatac ro uilis? Cá nveánmuir úraio de bainne ar bit aót bainne na bó.
- NÓTA.—Innir dóibhte annro go nveán cuir de na daoine úraio de bainne gabair.
- 12 Innir dam úraio amáin a gniómíó de bainne na bó? Ólannmuir é.
- 13 An bfuil an bainne deap le h-ól? Tá ré an-deap le h-ól.
- 14 An bfuil úraio ar bit eile leir, a Séamuir? Tá; cuireannmuir ar an taé é.
- 15 Úraio ar bit eile, a Séagáin? Veirimíó cuir de do na gabhaid.
- 16 Innir dam úraio ar bit eile a gniómíó leir an bainne? Gniómíó im de.
- 17 Cairé'n páirt de'n bainne a nveántar an t-im ar? Gnióitear é ar an uadtar.
- 18 An bfragair tú do mátair ariam as cur bainne annir an cuinneois? Connaicear.
- 19 An rab ré go víneac coramail leir an bainne annir an gloine ro? Ní rab; bí ré ramar.
- 20 Ar ól tú daoraíó de ariam nuair a bitear o'a cur arceac annir an cuinneois? O'ól; ir minic a tug mo mátair braon beas dam.
- 21 Cairé'n cineal blair a bí air? Bí blar rearb air.
- 22 An bfragair tú duine ar bit ariam as bualaíó an bainne? Connaicear (connaic).
- 23 Cairé pinne riato? Buail riato an bainne le lanair.

- 8 Now tell me another difference between the water and the milk? I can see through water, but I cannot see through the milk.
- 9 Where is the milk got? We get it from the cow.
- 10 Tell me other animals that give milk? Goats give milk [from them]. (Another person) Pigs give milk [from them].
- 11 Do we make use of the milk of all these animals? We do not make use of any milk but the milk of the cow.
- NOTE.—Tell them here that some people make use of goat's milk.
- 12 Tell me one use we make out of the cow's milk? We drink it.
- 13 Is milk nice to drink? It is very nice for drinking.
- 14 Is there any other use for it, James? Yes, we put it on the tea.
- 15 Any other use, John? We give some of it to the calves.
- 16 Tell me some other use we make of the milk? We make butter of it.
- 17 What part of the milk is the butter made of? We make it [out] of the cream.
- 18 Did you ever see your mother putting the milk in the churn? I did [see].
- 19 Was it exactly like the milk in this glass? No; it was thick.
- 20 Did you ever drink any of it when it was being put into the churn? I did [drink]; my mother often gave me a little drink [drop].
- 21 What kind of taste had it [was on it]? It had a sour taste.
- 22 Did you ever see any one churning the milk? I did.
- 23 What did they do? They churned [struck] the milk with a dash.

- 24 Nuaib tã an bainne buailte cairde'n t-ainm beirmio aib? Iy é an t-ainm beirmio aib, blátaç.
- 25 Cairde'n úraio a gniómio de'n im? Cuirpeannmuid ar ar n-aran é.
- 26 Agus cairde gniómio leir an blátaig? Beirmio do na gabhaib agus do na mucaib é, agus olannmuid cuid de fofa.
- 27 An bfaceaib tuine ar bit afaib ariam cáire? Connaicmuid.
- 28 Cairde bfuil rí deánta de? Tá rí deánta de bainne.
- 29 Anois fan go bfeicid mé cia iy mó a bfuil fíor aise fa uiaob de bainne? Tá uat bán aib ní tís leat feiceal fíio. Tá ré úraioeac fa coinne a-áir ar taé, 7c.

Bainne—

leamhaçt (nó bainne milir), bainne géar,
grut, méatg, blátaç.

caifí

cócó

taé



CEAÇT VII.

peann.

- 1 Cairde tá aham ann mo láim? Tá peann ahaç ann do láim.
- 2 Cairde an t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt reo de'n peann? Sin cor an pinn.
- 3 Cairde bfuil ré deánta de? Tá ré deánta de áomao.
- 4 Cairde'n fao atá ann? Tá ré fa tuairim cúis n-órlaig ar fao.
- 5 Cairde'n deánat atá aib? Tá ré faoa cruinn.
- 6 Cairde'n uat atá aib? Tá ré uob.
- 7 Bfuil cor gac uile pinn uob? Níl.

- 24 When the milk is churned what name do we call it? The name we give it is buttermilk.
- 25 What use do we make of the butter? We put it on our bread.
- 26 And what do we do with the buttermilk? We give to the calves and to the pigs, and we drink some of it also.
- 27 Did any of you ever see cheese?
- 28 What is it made of? It is made of milk.
- 29 Now, wait till I see who knows most about milk?
It is white; you cannot see through it. It is useful for putting on tea, etc.

Milk—

new milk,	sour milk,
coagulated milk,	whey, buttermilk,
coffee,	cocoa, tea.



LESSON VII.

A PEN.

- 1 What have I in my hand? You have a pen in your hand.
- 2 What do you call [what name do you give] this part of the pen? That is the handle of the pen.
- 3 What is it made of? It is made of wood.
- 4 What length is [in] it? It is about five inches in length.
- 5 What shape is [on] it? It is long and round.
- 6 What colour is [on] it? It is black.
- 7 Is the handle of every other pen black? No.

- 8 Cairé na t-athanna eile connaic tú, a Séamuis?
 Agus tú, a pádraic uis? (Na t-athanna—
 Dán, Donn, Sorin, Glar, buíde, dearg, etc.).
- 9 Cairé'n t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt seo de'n peann
 (as cairbeaint an cáir)? Is é sin an cáir.
- 10 Cairé bfuil an cáir ro deánta de, a Néill? Tá
 ré deánta de éruaid.
- 11 Cairé'n áit a bfuairéar an éruaid? Fuairéar
 i ó faoi an talamh.
- 12 Cairé'n t-ainm beirimis ar an páirt seo de'n
 peann? Sin an gob (nó pinn).
- 13 Cairé bfuil an gob deánta de? Tá ré deánta
 de éruaid.
- 14 Cad éise nac bfuil na gob deánta de áomao?
 Déidead riad nó-furur a bfuiréad.
- 15 Bfuil réarun ar bit eile leir, a Séagáin?
 Creirim go ndéanfá riad an ríobhóiréad
 nó-érom.
- 16 D'féidir nac bfuil a ríobhóir go riad na t-aoine
 as ríobhóir le peannaid coramail leir an
 ceann ro riad ó ríobhóir (as cairbeaint pinn
 éleite). Cairé bfuil an peann ro deánta
 de? Tá ré deánta de éleite.
- 17 Cá méad páirt ann ar an peann ro (as cairbeaint
 an cead pinn)? Tá trí páirt ann.
- 18 Agus cairé na hainmneada tá ar na trí páirtib?
 Is iad na hainmneada tá oiré, an cor, an cáir,
 agus an gob.
- 19 Cairé bfuil riad deánta de? Tá an cor
 deánta de áomao, agus tá an cáir agus
 an gob deánta de éruaid.

- 8 What are the other colours you have seen, James? And you, little Patrick? (The colours—brown, blue, green, yellow, red, etc.).
- 9 What [name] do you call this part of the pen? (showing the holder). That is the holder.
- 10 What is this holder made of, Niall? It is made of steel.
- 11 Where was the steel got? It was got from under the ground.
- 12 What [name] do you call this part of the pen? That is the nib.
- 13 What is the nib made of? It is made of steel.
- 14 Why are the nibs not made of wood? They would be too easily broken.
- 15 Is there are any other reason for it, John? I suppose they would make the writing too heavy.
- 16 Perhaps you do not know that the people were writing with pens like this long ago (showing a quill pen)—what is this pen made of? It is made of a quill.
17. How many parts are in this pen? (showing the first pen). There are three parts in it.
18. And what are the names of the three parts? [They are the names that are on them] the handle, the holder, and the nib.
- 19 What are they made of? The handle is made of wood, and the holder and the nib are made of steel.

Neite eile ann ar rcoil:—

ball túb	fuirm (ruideacán)	man
dár (bóro reiribneóracca)	glanaoóir (cuimilteoir)	móin
caile	léarcáil	peann luaidé
clár túb	leabhar lamh rēriobca (cóibe)	peann rēláta (peann rlinn)
clog	liathroio	prior (fárcán)
fráma liathroio	map (léarcáil)	páipear rúigte
crann congála		rcuab rlat caibleao (clár)



CEACT VIII.

buideal túbacán.

Teardail:—Gloine, buideal túbacán, agus crúircin-
créaróige.

- 1 Cairé ro? Sin buideal-túbacán.
- 2 Cairé bfuil an buideal ro deánta de? Tá ré deánta de gloine.
- 3 Cairé'n áit a bfuair an gloine? Tá ré deánta de neitib eile léigte le céile.
- 4 An bfuil fíor agat juo ar bié eile acá deánta de gloine. Tá an fuinneog deánta de gloine
- 5 Má leisim de'n buideal tuitim cairé éiréócar ro? Buirfead é.
- 6 Má buailim an fuinneog le cloic cairé éiréócar tó? Buirfid tú í.
- 7 Cairé tís leat a foğluim ó rin? Tís liom a foğluim go bfuil gloine furur a buirfead.
- 8 Cairé deirimio fá otaob de iudáib acá furur a buirfead? Deirimio go bfuil riad bhuirs.

Other Things in the School—

a blot of ink	a form	a satchel
a desk	a duster	turf
chalk	a chart	a lead pencil
a black board	a copy-book	a slate pencil
a clock	a globe	a press
a ball frame	a map	blotting paper
an easel		a broom
		a rod
		a tablet



LESSON VIII.

AN INK BOTTLE.

Requisites:—Glass Ink Bottle and Earthenware Jar.

- 1 What is this? This is an ink bottle.
- 2 What is this bottle made of? It is made of glass.
- 3 Where is the glass found? It is made of other things melted together.
- 4 Do you know any other thing that is made of glass? The window is made of glass.
- 5 If I let the bottle fall what will happen? It will be broken.
- 6 If I strike the window with a stone what will happen it? You will break it.
- 7 What can you learn from that? I can learn that glass is easily broken.
- 8 What do we say of things that are easily broken? We say they are brittle.

- 9 Cumail do lám do'n gloine ; bfuil sí mín nó
sarb ? Tá sí mín.
- 10 Sgríob í le d'iongan. Bfuil sí cruaid nó bog ?
Tá sí cruaid.
- 11 (Cuir rsláta eadar na rsláirib agus an t-rolur).
An dtíis lib feiceal fíto an rsláta ? Ní dtíis
linn.
- 12 (Cuir pláta gloine eadar iad agus an trolur).
An dtíis lib feiceal fíto an gloine seo ? Tíis
linn.
- 13 An bfuil fíor agat nuair ar bít eile a dtiocfaid lib
amarc fíto ? Tíocfaid linn amarc fíto uirge.
- 14 Amarc arís ar an buideal ro. Carde'n deánad
atá ar an taob ro (as cairbeaint taob an
buidil) ? Tá ré 'na ceapnois.
- 15 Agus carde'n deánad atá ar na taobí seo ? Tá
riad 'na gceapnoisib.
- 16 An bfuil gac uile buideal ar an deánad ro ? Ní'l.
- 17 Carde'n deánad atá ar an buideal ro (as
cairbeaint buidil eile) ? Tá ré rada cruinn.
- 18 Carde'n úraid atá leir an buideal ro ? Tá ré
úraidéac fa coinne duibais a congbaíl.
- 19 Bfuil buidil úraidéac fa coinne nuair ar bít eile
a congbaíl ? Tá riad úraidéac leir an uile
cineal a fíleas a congbaíl.
- 20 Bfuil gac uile buideal deánta de gloine ? Ní'l.
- 21 Carde bfuil an buideal ro deánta de ? Tá ré
deánta de cheapnois, mar cupa.
- 22 Cad éirge bfuil gloine com mait agus tá sí fa
coinne buidil a deánad dé. Tá, mar tá sí
éadrom agus rair, agus ní leigean sí uirge
fíto.

Sonáig eile fa coinne riltáig a congbaíl :—

báirín	canna	potá (coipe)
bapaille	ciotal (oigeann)	rcilead
bucard	crúircín	umar
banáil	gloine	

- 9 Rub your hand to it ; is it smooth or rough ? It is smooth.
- 10 Scrape it with your nail ; is it hard or soft ? It is hard.
- 11 (Put a slate between the scholars and the light).
Can you see through the slate ? We cannot.
- 12 (Put a plate of glass between them and the light).
Can you see through this glass ? We can.
- 13 Do you know anything else you could see through ? I could see through water.
- 14 Look again at this bottle. What shape is this side ? (showing a side of the bottle). It is square.
- 15 And what shape have these sides ? They are squares.
- 16 Is every bottle of this shape ? No.
- 17 What shape is [on] this bottle ? (Showing another bottle). It is long and round.
- 18 Of what use is this bottle ? It is useful for holding ink.
- 19 Are bottles used for holding anything else ? They are used for holding all kinds of liquids.
- 20 Is every bottle made of glass ? No.
- 21 What is this bottle made of ? It is made of clay, like a cup.
- 22 Why is glass as good as it is for making bottles [of it] ? Because it is light and cheap, and does not let water through.

Other articles for holding liquids :

a basin
a cask
a bucket
a bowl

a can
a kettle
a jug
a glass

a pot
a saucepan
a tank

CEAČT IX.

LEABAR.

- 1 CAIÖÉ ATÁ AGAM ANN MO LÁIM? TÁ LEABAR ANN
TO LÁIM AGAT.
- 2 CIA H-ACA TÁ RÉ 'NA LEABAR MÓR NÓ 'NA LEABAR
BEAG? TÁ RÉ 'NA LEABAR BEAG.
- 3 CIA H-ACA TÁ RÉ ÚR NÓ REAN? TÁ RÉ ÚR.
- 4 CAIÖÉ'N DOIG A BFUL FÍOR AGAT SO BFUL RÉ ÚR?
TÁ FÍOR AGAM SO BFUL RÉ ÚR MAR IR BEAG ATÁ
RÉ CAITTE SO FOIL.
- 5 CAIÖÉ'N FAD ATÁ ANN? TÁ RÉ FA TUAIM RÉ
H-ÓRLAIG AR FAD.
- 6 CAIÖÉ'N LEITEAD ATÁ ANN? TÁ RÉ FA TUAIM
CEITHE H-ÓRLAIG AR LEITEAD.
- 7 CAIÖÉ BFUL AN LEABAR DEÁNTA DE? TÁ RÉ
DEÁNTA DE PÁIPEAR.
- 8 CAIÖÉ BFUL AN PÁIPEAR DEÁNTA DE? TÁ CUIO
MÓR DE DEÁNTA DE FEAN GIOTAIB LINEADAIG.
- 9 BFUL PÁIPEAR DEÁNTA DE RUO AR BIT EILE? TÁ
PÁIPEAR SARB DEÁNTA DE COCAN FEAGAIL.
- 10 ANOIR, NUAIR TÁ AN PÁIPEAR DEÁNTA CAIÖÉ'N CEAD
RUO ATÁ DEÁNTA LEIR? TÁ NA CEAČTA CLÖD-
BUAILTE AIR.
- 11 BFUL RUO AR BIT EILE CLÖD-BUAILTE AIR? TÁ NA
PIOCTUIR CLÖD-BUAILTE AIR.
- 12 CAIÖÉ ŠNÍÖTEAR LEIR ANNRIN? ŠNÍÖTEAR RUAR I
LEABAR É AGUR FUAIGTEAR É.
- 13 AGUR CAIÖÉ ŠNÍÖTEAR LEIR 'NA DÍAR PIN? CUIR-
TEAR AN CUMÖAC AIR.
- 14 CAIÖÉ'N ÚPAID ATÁ LEIR AN CUMÖAC? TÁ RÉ
ÚPAIDÖAC FA CÖINNE NA NÖUILLEOG A ŠÁBAIL Ó
BEIT RTÖÖCTA, AGUR CONŠBUIGEANN RÉ NA CÖIR-
NÍL Ó BEIT AG IOMPAÖ RUAR.
- 15 CAIÖÉ BFUL AN CUMÖAC RO DEÁNTA DE? TÁ RÉ
DEÁNTA DE CÁPÖA PÁIPEIR (NÓ CLÁN-CÁPÖA).

LESSON IX.

A BOOK.

- 1 What have I in my hand? You have a book in your hand.
- 2 Whether is it a large book or a small book? It is a small book.
- 3 Whether is it new or old? It is new.
- 4 How [What way] do you know it is new? I know it is new as it is not much worn.
- 5 What length is [in] it? It is about six inches long?
- 6 What breadth is [in] it? It is about four inches broad.
- 7 What is the book made of? It is made of paper.
- 8 What is the paper made of? A great deal of it is made of old bits of linen.
- 9 Is paper made of anything else? Rough paper is made of rye straw.
- 10 Now, when the paper is made, what is the first thing that is done with it? The lessons are printed on it.
- 11 Is there anything else printed on it? The pictures are printed on it.
- 12 What is done with it then? It is made up into a book and sewn.
- 13 What is done with it after that? The cover is put on it.
- 14 What is the use of the cover? It is useful for keeping [saving] the leaves from being torn, and it keeps the corners from turning up.
- 15 What is this cover made of? It is made of cardboard.

- 16 An b'acairé tú cineal ar bit de cumhad aet ro ar leabhar? Connaicear; tá cumhad de páipear éadrom ar cúro de na leabharthaib.
- 17 An b'fuil an cumhad éadrom ro (as tairbeaint ceann) com maí leir an cumhad eile? Níl.
- 18 Cao éige rin? Mar nac b'fuil ré com láioir.
- 19 Agus má'r feárr an cumhad trom cao éige nac b'fuil ré ar an leabhar ro? Tá, mar ir raoir an cumhad éadrom.
- 20 Amarc ar an leabhar ro (as tairbeaint ceann cumhuigte go dear le páipear). Cao éige b'fuil an páipear ro air? Tá ré air leir an cumhad a congáil glan.
- 21 Cairé ir cóir duit-re a deánad le leabhar úr le é a congáil glan. Ir cóir dam cumhad páipeir a cur air nuair geibim é.

Leabhair eile, 7c. :—

Algabha	reancur (rcáir)
comairneam (<i>pro.</i> córu)	comarcóineact
cuntaróineact	leabhar litriúgaetá
ealaðan corruigte	dealuigeadt
foctóir	graimoirde
graimear	léig
geimeactraact (comarcóineact)	léigteineact
leabhar tír-eolair	litriúgáð
rcéal	

—❖—
CEACT X.

SGIAN.

Tearpail :—Sgian póca agus rsgian tábla.

- 1 Cairé atá agam ann mo láim? Tá rsgian póca agat ann do láim.
- 2 Cairé'n úraio a cíð* ríð mé as deánad de'n rsein reo? Cíðmíó tú as cur bárr ar na peannad luardé léite.

* 'Cíð' seems to be both etymologically and phonetically an equally good (at least) form of spelling of this word.

- 16 Did you see any other kind of cover but this on a book? I did [see]; there is a cover of light paper on some books.
- 17 Is this light cover (showing one) as good as the other cover? No.
- 18 Why [that]? Because it is not so strong.
- 19 And if the heavy cover is the better, why is it not on this book? Because the light cover is cheaper.
- 20 Look at this book (showing one nicely covered; with paper); why is this paper on it? It is on it to keep the cover clean.
- 21 What should you do with a new book to keep it clean? I should put a paper cover on it when I get it.

Other Books, &c. :—

algebra	history
arithmetic	mensuration
book-keeping	a spelling book
mechanics	parsing
a dictionary	a grammarian
a grammar	read
geometry	reading
a geography	spelling
a story	

—◆—
LESSON X

—
A KNIFE.

Requisites—A pocket-knife and a table-knife.

- 1 What have I in my hand? You have a pocket-knife in your hand.
- 2 What use do you see me making of this knife?
We see you putting points on lead pencils with it.

- 3 *Agus cairde eile? Cúimíod tú a g gearradh páipeir agus rreangán léite.*
- 4 *An bfuil rígan a g u'adair, a Séasáin? Tá rígan aige.*
- 5 *Cairde'n úraro cíod tú é a g deánad' oí? Cúimíod a g gearradh tobac léite.*
- 6 *Bfuil rígan a g u'adair, a Pádraic? Tá.*
- 7 *Cairde connaic tú é a g gearradh léite? Connaic mé é a g gearradh nópaí agus bataí léite.*
- 8 *An raib' sí níor mó nó níor luí a' n'á an rígan ro? Uí sí níor mó.*
- 9 *An b'acair' tuine ar bit a gair' rígan iargairne? Connaic m'ire rígan iargairne.*
- 10 *Cairde'n úraro ghríod reiréan oí, a Séamuir? Ghríod ré úraro oí fa' coinne nópaí agus rreangán a gearradh.*
- 11 *An b'acair' tuine ar bit a gair' ariam' rígan búirteara? Connaic m'ire ceann.*
- 12 *An raib' sí 'na rgein móir nó 'na rgein bíg? Uí sí 'na rgein an-móir.*
- 13 *A' n-deánad' an rígan ro obair an búirteara? Ní deánad'.*
- 14 *Cad cuise? Tá sí nó-beag.*
- 15 *So rígan eile (a g cairdeaint oíobte rgeine tábla); connaic sib uilig ceann coramail léite ann a' baile—cairde'n úraro ghríodtear oí? Ghríodtear úraro oí fa' coinne ariam' agus neite eile a gearradh léite.*
- 16 *Anoir (a g cairdeaint na rgeine póca ariam'), cairde'n t-ainm a' d'ar an páirt reo de'n rgein? Sin cor na rgeine.*
- 17 *Cairde bfuil an cor ro deánta de? Tá sí deánta de éinm.*
- 18 *Cairde'n bat a' d'ar oirí? Tá sí bán (nó dub glar, donn, nó breac).*
- 19 *Bfuil an cor gear? Ní'l.*

- 3 And what else? We see you cutting paper and strings with it.
- 4 Has your father a knife, John? He has a knife.
- 5 What use do you see him making of it? I see him cutting tobacco with it.
- 6 Has your father a knife, Patrick? Yes.
- 7 What did you see him cutting with it? I saw him cutting ropes and sticks with it.
- 8 Was it larger or smaller than this knife? It was larger.
- 9 Has any of you seen a fisherman's knife? I have seen a fisherman's knife.
- 10 What use does he make of it, James? He makes use of it for cutting ropes and cords.
- 11 Did any of you ever see a butcher's knife? I saw one.
- 12 Was it a large knife or a small knife? It was a large knife.
- 13 Would this knife do butcher's work? It would not.
- 14 Why? It is too small.
- 15 This is another knife (showing them a table-knife); you have all seen one like it at home—what use is made of it? It is made use of for cutting bread and other things.
- 16 Now (showing the pocket-knife again), what is the name of this part of the knife? That is the handle of the knife.
- 17 What is this handle made of? It is made of bone.
- 18 What colour is [on] it? It is white (black, gray, brown, or spotted).
- 19 Is the handle sharp? No.

- 20 Cao cúige nac nbeántar géar i? Dá nbeán-
faide géar i ní tiocfað linn i 'congobail ann
ar lámhaib.
- 21 Cairde'n t-aínm atá ar an páirt reo? Sin lann
na rseine.
- 22 Cairde bfuil an lann beánta de? Tá sí beánta
de éruaib.
- 23 Cao cúige bfuil sí beánta fa coinne iompað
artheac mar ro? Tá sí beánta mar rin le
é beir fupur o'iomcár ann do póca.
- 24 Innir damh arís an úraio atá leir an rsein reo?
(as tairbeaint rseine tábla doibte). Tá sí
úraioeac fa coinne beir as gearrað aráin
asur nuad eile 'ra baile léite.
- 25 Cá méao lann inntí? Níl aét lann amáin inntí.
- 26 An tuis leat an lann a iompað artheac mar lann
rslan-póca? Ní tuis.
- 27 Asur cao cúige nac bfuil sí beánta fa coinne
iompað artheac? Mar nac bfuil pé díogbail
oráinn i a iomcár ann ar bpócaib.
- 28 Cairde bfuil an cor beánta de? Tá sí beánta
de énámh.
- 29 Cairde'n dat atá oirctí? Tá sí bán (nó dub).
- 30 Cairde bfuil an lann beánta de? Tá sí beánta
de éruaib.
- 31 Cairde'n dat atá oirctí? Tá dat éadrom liat
oirctí.
- 32 Anoir, a Néill, innir damh cá méao páirt annr
an rsein? Tá dá páirt inntí, an cor asur
an lann.
- 33 Innir tura damh, a Séamuir, cairde'n úraio atá
le sac páirt? Is i an úraio atá leir an lann
fa coinne gearrað, asur tá an cor fa coinne
bheir oirctí nuair bidearmuio as gearrað leir
an lann.

- 20 Why is it not sharp? If it was sharp we could not hold it in our hands.
- 21 What is the name of this part? That is the blade of the knife.
- 22 What is the blade made of? It is made of steel.
- 23 Why is it made to turn in like this? It is made like that [it] to be easy to carry in your pocket.
- 24 Tell me again the use of [that is with] this knife? (showing them a table-knife). It is useful for cutting bread and other things at home.
- 25 How many blades are in it? There is only one blade in it.
- 26 Can you turn in the blade like the blade of a pocket knife? No.
- 27 And why is it not made to turn in? Because it is not wanted [by us] to be carried in our pockets.
- 28 What is the handle made of? It is made of bone.
- 29 What colour is [on] it? It is white (or black).
- 30 What is the blade made of? It is made of steel.
- 31 What colour is [on] it? It is a light grayish colour. [There is a light grayish colour on it].
- 32 Now, Niall, tell me how many parts are in the knife? There are two parts in it, the handle and the blade.
- 33 Tell me, James, of what use is each part? The blade is used [it is the use that is with the blade] for cutting, and the handle is used for holding [it] when we are cutting with the blade.

Heite eile ra coinne gearradh :—

corran	ríreal
deimhear, ríorun	rléag (lann)
líomán	ríreal
rába (reá)	tuag cata.
ríorun	



ceacht XI.

miosúr troige.

Seib sad buacail miorún troige.

- 1 CAITÉ TÁ AGAT ANN DO LÁIM, A SEAGAIN? TÁ miorún troige agam.
- 2 CAITÉ B'FUIL RÉ DEÁNTA DE? TÁ RÉ DEÁNTA DE adomao.
- 3 CAITÉ'N DEÁNAD TÁ AIR? TÁ DEÁNAD ceapnoige fada air.
- 4 CAITÉ'N FAD ATÁ ANN? TÁ RÉ troig air fad.
- 5 AMÁIC AIR AN TAOb RO, A SÉAMUIR, AGUR INNIIR DÁM CAITÉ CÍO TÚ? CÍOIM CUIO MÓR DE lincib beaga air.
- 6 CAITÉ EILE CÍO TURÁ AIR DO CEANN-RA, A PÁTORAIC? CÍOIM uimpeada air.
- 7 AMÁIC ANOIR AIR NA lincib. AN É AN FAD AMÁIN ATÁ ionnta uilig? NÍ H-É AN FAD AMÁIN ATÁ ionnta uilig.
- 8 AN B'FUIL NA lincí AIR DO CEANN-RA AIR AN FAD AMÁIN? AGUR AIR DO CEANN-RA, A COMAIR? 7C. (FREAGRÁ—NÍ'L).
- 9 AMÁIC AIR NA lincib fada; cunnaraigíó cá méao ACA ATÁ, AIR uilig? (TOIRIGEANN RÍAO AS cunnar).

Other things for cutting—

a hook	a chisel
a shears	a lance
a scissors	a scythe
a file	a battle axe
a saw	

LESSON XI.

FOOT RULE.

Each boy gets a foot rule.

- 1 What have you in your hand, John? I have a foot measure.
- 2 What is it made of? It is made of wood.
- 3 What shape is it? It is of a rectangular shape.
- 4 What length is it? It is a foot long.
- 5 Look at this side, James, and tell me what you see? I see a great number of little lines on it.
- 6 What else do you see on yours, Patrick? I see numbers on it.
- 7 Look now at the lines—are they all the same length? They are not all the same length.
- 8 Are the lines on yours the same length? And on yours, Thomas? etc. (Answer—No.)
- 9 Look at the long lines; count how many are on it altogether? (They begin to count).

- 10 C   m     l  n   f     f      t    ,    S       ?
T    ,    S       ?       t    ,         ?
(f        c         .) f      m        c    
    .*
- 11 C                 c   m                   na     
l                '   m       . C   m     c     
f     t    ,    N    ? T    ,    S       ?
T    ,         ?                            
  .
- 12            le          b                      
c    '                 b                     ?   
                     b               (  .
       ).
- 13                           le      m       ?     
     ? C      h-       ? S   h-       ?
(                       na h-          
     m                    .)
- 14 C   m                   m       ?                 
         .
- 15       c   m                     ?                 
               .
- 16 C    '                      na l          
     ?                               .
- 17                             b      na l     
            . C              ?             n    
       .
- 18 C            c   m     c              .      na   
          .
- 19 C   m                        '        ?      
                  .
- 20            le          b                  c    '  
              na             ?            
                         '     .
- 21 C   m     l  n                                  
na h-       ?      na         .

* On some rulers there are only eleven lines.

- 10 How many long lines have you found James? You, John? And you, Thomas? (General answer) I have found thirteen*.
- 11 Count again how many parts these thirteen lines make of the ruler [measure]. How many have you found, Niall? You, James? You, Thomas? They make twelve parts of it.
- 12 Can any of you tell me what is the name of each of these parts? The name of each part is an inch (*pl.* inches).
- 13 Show me one inch with your fingers? Two inches? Four inches? Six inches? (The whole class show the inches according as they are asked.)
- 14 How many inches are in the measure [rule]? There are twelve inches in it.
- 15 Now how many inches in a foot? There are twelve inches in a foot.
- 16 What [name] shall we call these lines now? We shall call them inch lines.
- 17 Now look between any two of these inch lines—what do you see? I see shorter lines.
- 18 Count how many are in it? There are nine in it.
- 19 How many divisions do they make of the inch? They make ten parts of it.
- 20 Can any of you tell me the names of these divisions? They are called tenths of an inch.
- 21 How many short lines did you say are between the inch lines? There are nine.

* On some rulers there are only eleven lines.

- 22 An bfuil ríad uilig ar an fáo amáin? Níl, ro
(as cairbeaint) an ceann ip fáide aca.
- 23 Cairbé'n áit a bfuil an ceann fáda rin 'na luige?
Tá sí i lár báine.
- 24 Cá méad roinn gníó an líne rin de'n órlac?
Gníó sí dá cuio dé.
- 25 Cía a dtig leir a innre dam cairbé'n t-ainm atá
ar na roinnib reo? Is é an t-ainm atá orda
leit-órlaig.
- 26 Cá méad leat-órlac annr an órlac? Tá dá
leat-órlac annr an órlac.
- 27 Cá méad deicead cuio de órlac annr an órlac?
Tá deic gcinn.
- 28 Cá méad órlac annr an troig? Tá dá órlac
déas annr an troig.
- 29 Cpeidim gur minic a éualair sib iompa ar an
t-rlait. An bfuil fíor acaib cá méad troig
annr an t-rlait? Tá trí troigte annr an
t-rlait. [Innr annro dóibde go bfuairpear na
míoráir eile uilig ó'n t-rlait.]
- 30 Fiarruig ar an dóig céadna go bfaigair tú amac
an comar fáda uilig asur reirib fíor mar ro
ar an élar-dub é:

Tá dá órlac déas annr an troig.
Tá trí troigte „ t-rlait.
Tá cúig rlat go leit „ péarra (S.)
Tá react rlat „ péarra (S.)
Tá dá fíor péarra „ rtaio.
Tá oit rtaioeada „ míle.



CEACT XII.

BOCRA.

- 1 Cairbé beir tú ar an fuo ro? Sin bocra.
- 2 Cairbé bfuil an bocra ro deánta de? Tá ré
deánta de áomao.

- 22 Are they all of the same length? No, here (showing) is the longest of them.
- 23 Where is the long one lying? It is in the middle.
- 24 How many divisions does that line make of the inch? It makes two parts of it.
- 25 Who can tell me the name of these divisions? They are called half-inches.
- 26 How many half-inches in the inch? There are two half-inches in the inch.
- 27 How many tenths [of an inch] are in an inch? There are ten.
- 28 How many inches are in the foot? There are twelve inches in the foot.
- 29 I suppose you have often heard of the yard—do you know how many feet are in the yard? There are three feet in the yard.
- (Tell them here that all the other measures were got from [founded on] the yard.)
- 30 Ask in the same way till you get the whole of long measure, and write it down in this way on the black-board:—

There are 12 inches in the foot.

„	3 feet	„	yard.
„	5½ yards	„	perch (E.).
„	7 yards	„	perch (I.).
„	40 perches	„	furlong.
„	8 furlongs	„	mile.

LESSON XII.

A BOX.

- 1 What do you call this thing? That is a box.
- 2 What is this box made of? It is made of wood.

3. ʊfuit ré 'na bocra mór? Níl ré 'na bocra mór.
4. Cairde'n fadó atá ann? Tá ré fa tuairim ocht h-órlaig ar fadó.
5. Cairde'n leitead atá ann? Tá ré fa tuairim ceithre h-órlaig ar leitead.
6. Cairde'n áirde atá ann? Tá ré fa tuairim ré h-órlaig ar áirde.
7. ʊfuit clár air? Níl clár ar bit air.
8. ʊfuit daodaib artuig ann? Níl, tá ré folamh.
9. Cá méad taob ar an bocra ro? Tá (as cunnatar a h-aon, a dó, a trí, a ceathair, a cúig,) ré taob air.
10. Cá méad taob ar an bocra ro (tairbean bocra eile)? Tá ré taob air.
11. ʊfuit ré taob ar fadó uile bocra? Tá ré taob ar fadó uile bocra.
12. Anois cead aghainn amarc ar an taob ro leir féin. (Tairbean an clár). Cá méad cuir ar an taob ro? Tá ceithre cuir air.
13. Cá méad coirneal air? Tá ceithre coirnil air.
14. ʊfuit taob ar bit eile ar an méid aghur an veánad céanna leir an taob ro? Tá taob amháin eile.
15. Tairbean dam é? Sin é (tairbeanann duine aca tóin [nó ioctar] an bocra).
16. Cá méad cuir ar an taob ro (as tairbeaint taob eile)? Tá ceithre cuir air fosta.
17. Aghur cá méad coirneal air? Tá ceithre coirneal air.
18. Cairde'n taob eile tá ar an méid aghur an veánad céanna leir? Tá an taob ro (as tairbeaint an taob ór a coinne).
19. ʊfuit na taoba ro níor mó nó níor luza 'na na taoba eile? (as tairbeaint cinn an bocra). Tá fadó níor luza.
20. Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar na taobaib ro? Sin na cinn.

- 3 Is it a big box? It is not a big box.
- 4 What length is it? It is about eight inches in length.
- 5 What breadth is it? It is about four inches in breadth.
- 6 What height is it? It is about six inches in height.
- 7 Is there a lid on it? There is no lid on it.
- 8 Is there anything in it? No; it is empty.
- 9 How many sides are on this box? There are (counting one, two, three, four, five) six sides on it.
- 10 How many sides are on this box? (show another box). There are six sides on it.
- 11 Are there six sides on every box? There are six sides on every box.
- 12 Now we can look at this side by itself (show the lid.) How many edges are on this side? There are four edges on it.
- 13 How many corners are on it? There are four corners on it.
- 14 Is there any other side of the same size and shape as this side? There is one other side.
- 15 Show me it? That is it. (One of them shows the bottom of the box).
- 16 How many edges are on this side? (Showing another side). There are four sides on it too.
- 17 And how many corners on it? There are four corners on it.
- 18 What other side is of the same size and shape as it? This side is (showing the side opposite).
- 19 Are these sides larger or smaller than the other sides? (showing the ends of the box). They are smaller.
- 20 What [name] do you call these sides? Those are the ends.

- 21 Innir dam arís cá méad taobh ar an bocrá?
Tá ré taobh ari.
22 Agus cá méad coirneal ari? Tá oét scoirnil
ari.

cliaðan
comhra

bapaille
toban

CEADCT XIII.

PLANTAÍ.

Teapóil:—Sernuim.

- 1 Cairde'n t-ainm beirmio ar ro? Sin Sernuim.
- 2 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt reo dé? Sin
a lursa (sar).
- 3 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar na ruoáib reo? Sin na
uilleogaí.
- 4 Agus ar na ruoáib beaga deara ro? Sin na
bláta.
- 5 Tá páirt eile de'n planta nac bfeiceannmuid.
Tá sí faoi'n chéarois—cairde'n t-ainm atá
oircti? Is é an t-ainm atá oircti an fneamh.
- 6 Innir dam ruo ar bit eile fa taobh de'n planta
ro? Tá ré glar.
- 7 Innir dam ruo ar bit eile fa taobh de? Fann
ré.
- 8 Má tarraingim aníor an planta ro cairde éirécar
tó? Cnionócaró ré agus seobairó ré báp.
- 9 An ttiocrad leir báp fagail muna mbéirdeat ré
beó? Ní tiocrad.
- 10 Innir dam aníor cairde'n dóis a bfuil fíor asat
so bfuil ré beó? Tá, má tarraingim aníor é
seobairó ré báp, agus ní tiocrad leir báp
fagail muna mbéirdeat ré beó.

- 21 Tell me again how many sides are on the box?
There are six sides on it.
- 22 And how many corners are on it? There are
eight corners on it.

a crate or a cradle
a bin

a barrel.
a tub

LESSON XIII.

PLANTS.

Requisite—A Geranium.

- 1 What [name] do we call this? That is a geranium.
- 2 What [name] do you call this part of it? That is the stem (stalk).
- 3 What do you call these things? Those are the leaves.
- 4 And these nice little things? Those are the flowers.
- 5 There is another part of the plant which we do not see—it is under the clay—what is it called? It is called the root.
- 6 Tell me something else about this plant? It is green.
- 7 Tell me something else about it? It grows.
- 8 If I pull up this plant what will happen it? It will wither and die.
- 9 Could it die if it was not alive? No [It could not].
- 10 Tell me now how you know that it is alive? If I pull it up it will die, and it could not die if it was not alive.

- 11 An bfuil ré beo ar an tóig céanna a bfuil eallac agus caoiris beo? Níl.
- 12 Cairde'n tóig a bfuil fíor agat rin? Mar nac tóig leir riubal tairt mar riublar eallac.
- 13 An bfuil an planta ro, a tómar? Fárann.
- 14 Cairde'n tóig a bfuil fíor agat go bfuil ré? Tá, bí ré beag nuair a cuir turpa annsin é agus anoir tá ré mór.
- 15 An bfuil tú ag éirí níos mó tú féin. Táim.
- 16 Cairde tá 'do deánad níos mó? Tá an biað atá mé ag ite 'mo deánad níos mó.
- 17 Agus cairde tá ag deánad an planta níos mó? Tá an biað atá ré ag catad o'a deánad níos mó.
- 18 Cairde'n áit a bfuil an planta a cuir bí? Feib ré é o'n chéaróis agus o'n aér.
- 19 Áit níl beal ar bit ag an planta, cairde mar beir ré ardeac é? Diulann ré ardeac é.
- 20 Cairde'n páirt de'n planta a diular an biað? Is íad na fíreanna agus na diulleogaí a diular é.
- 21 An bfuil tú beatac ar bit ariamh ag diul a cota? Connaic mé na ba ag diul brán.
- 22 An tóicfid leir an bó an brán tirim a diul? Ní tóicfid.
- 23 Cairde'n tóig a tóicfid an biað a beir pul a tóig leir na beataisib é diul ardeac? Tóicfid ré beir 'na fíltig.
- 24 Anoir an tóicfid linn cuiriugad leir an planta a cuir bí a tóicfid ardeac? Tis linn cuiriugad leir má congabuidannmuir uirge leir.
- 25 Anoir innir tairt ariar an méir a tis leat fa tóad de'n planta ro? Tá ré beo; fárann ré; níl ré beo ar an tóig céanna a bfuil eallac beo, agus diulann ré a cuir o'n talamh agus o'n aér.

- 11 Is it alive in the same manner as cows and sheep are alive? No.
- 12 How do you know that? As it cannot walk about like cows.
- 13 Does this plant grow, Thomas? It does.
- 14 How do you know that it grows? It was small when you put it there, and now it is large.
15. Are you getting bigger yourself? I am.
- 16 What is making you bigger? The food that I am eating is making me bigger.
- 17 And what is making the plant bigger? The food it is using is making it bigger.
- 18 Where does the plant get its food? It gets it from the clay and from the air.
- 19 But the plant has no mouth, how does it take it in? It sucks it in.
- 20 What part of the plant sucks the food? It is the roots and the leaves that suck it.
- 21 Did you ever see any beast sucking its food? I saw the cows sucking bran.
- 22 Could the cow suck the dry bran? It could not.
- 23 In what state must the food be before the beasts can suck it in? It must be liquid.
- 24 Now could we help the plant to take in its food? We can help it if we keep it watered [keep water to it].
- 25 Now, tell me again all you can about this plant? It is alive; it grows; it is not alive in the same manner as cows are alive; and it sucks its food from the ground and from the air.

Lururinnac Sarrda:—

biotobos	pearral
biotair	pir (pl. peairin)
cabairte	pónaire
dearcos	rpionan
leitir	ruš talaim
meacan bán (currán)	uinnun
meacan dearg (cearracan)	
muplos (meacan ráibe)	



ceact XIV.

cearc.

cearrait:—píoctuin éirce.

- 1 Cairé'n t-ean é ro? Sin cearc.
- 2 Cía a connaic cearc inoiu? Connaic míre ceann.
- 3 B'i ceact agaimn ar an bó a roime. Anoir innir
uam uóig ar bit a bfuil an cearc agur an
bó coramail le na céile?
(a) Buacail amáin—Tá riad arson beó.
(b) Buacail eile—Tig leobta arson riubal.
(c) Buacail eile—lceann riad arson biad.

(Fíarruiš mar ro go bfašaró tú amac go uig le
šac ceann aca motail, feiceal, éirceact, gc.)

- 4 Anoir ceat agaimn amarc go bfeiceamuit cairé'n
uóig bfuil deirín eatorra. Cía h-aca ir mó?
Ir mó an bó.
- 5 Cá méad cor ar an bó? Tá ceirne cora ar an
bó.
- 6 Agur cá méad cor ar an éirce? Tá uá coir ar an
éirce.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

rhubarb
beet
cabbage
a currant
lettuce
a parsnip
a carrot

a turnip.
parsley
peas
a bean
a gooseberry
a strawberry
an onion



LESSON XIV.

A HEN.

Required :—The picture of a hen.

- 1 What bird is this? That is a hen.
- 2 Who saw a hen to-day. I saw one.
- 3 We had a lesson already on the cow—Now tell me any way that the hen and the cow are like each other?
 - (a) One boy—Each is alive (both are alive).
 - (b) Another boy—Each can walk (both can walk).
 - (c) Another boy :—Each eats food (both eat food).

(Question in this way till you find out that each of them can feel, see, hear, etc.)

- 4 Now let us work till we see how they differ— which is the larger? The cow is the larger.
- 5 How many feet has the [are on the] cow? There are four feet on the cow.
- 6 And how many feet on the hen? There are two feet on the hen.

- 7 CAIÚÉ'n cineál cumhdaig atá ar gac ceann aca?
Tá cumhdaic fionnairb ar an bó, agus tá cumhdaic cleiteada (clumhrig) ar círc.
- 8 Bfuil deifir ar bit eadair na béalaib? Tá gob ag an círc agus ní'l gob ar bit ag an bó.
- 9 CAIÚÉ fa ttaob de na h-eiteogaid? Tá eiteogaid ag an círc, ní'l eiteogaid ar bit ag an bó.
- 10 Bfuil deifir ar bit eile go fóil—CAIÚÉ fa ttaob de na h-uibedaib? Deirneann an éaric uibeda.
- Anoir labarramuio ar an círc í féin.
- 11 CAIÚÉ'n dat atá ar an círc seo ann ar pioctuir?
Tá sí bân.
- 12 An é ro an dat atá ar gac uile círc? Ní féad.
- 13 CAIÚÉ'n dat bí ar an círc éannaic turá inoiu?
Bí sí túb (nó b'féoir dat eigintheadt eile).
- 14 CAIÚÉ'n maic gniobair na cleiteada do'n círc?
Gnió ríao cumhdaic bí agus congduigeann ríao teit í.
- 15 CAIÚÉ'n úraio gnió sí de na h-eiteogaid? Cís léite eiteall leobta.
- 16 An dtig leir an círc eiteall com maic le h-éan ríadain? Ní dtig léite (tairbean dóibte nac bfuil ré d'fíadaib ar círc gabail ar eiteogaid mar éanlaic ríadain).
- 17 Amairc ar a coraib—CAIÚÉ'n úraio gnió sí de na h-iongnaid? Scriobann sí an talam le na h-iongnaid agus geib sí na cruimeada agus an coirce atá faoi an talam.
- 18 An dtiocfaid léite na cruimeada (cnuhogaid) a piocad ruar go h-ácmair agus dtig léite dá mbéirthead béal oiréi mar atá ar bó? Ní dtiocfaid; dtig léite iad a piocad ruar a b'ao níor gairde le na gob.

- 7 What sort of covering has each of them? There is a covering of hair on the cow, and there is a covering of feathers on the hen.
- 8 Is there any difference in the mouths? The hen has a bill and the cow has no bill.
- 9 What about the wings? The hen has wings; the cow has no wings.
- 10 Is there any other difference yet—what about the eggs? The hen lays eggs.
- 11 Now we will talk about the hen herself. What colour is this hen in the picture? She is white.
- 12 Is this the colour of every hen? No.
- 13 Of what colour was the hen you saw to-day? She was black (or perhaps some other colour).
- 14 Of what use are the feathers to the hen? They make a covering for her, and they keep her warm.
- 15 What use does she make of the wings? She can fly with them.
- 16 Can the hen fly as well as a wild bird? She cannot.
(Show that it is not necessary for a hen to fly like wild birds.)
- 17 Look at her feet. What use does she make of her claws? She scrapes the ground with her claws, and she gets the worms and the corn that are under the ground.
- 18 Could she pick up the worms as quickly as she can if she had a mouth like a cow? No, she can pick them up much more quickly with her bill.

- 19 An maít leir na ceapcaibh iad-féin a fliúcaó? Ní maít leobta; má tís ciot oíra téio ríao faoi ríat na gcrann nó arteaó i mboiteaó.
- 20 Cairé'n áit ar maít leobta coílaó anr an oíóe? Ií maít leobta coílaó ar fearraó (nó rteaígan).
- 21 Innir oam cuio oe na h-úraioibh atá leir an éiric? Uíreann rí uíbeaó.
- 22 A nreánmuio úraio ar bit o'a cuio reóla? Íríomio, tá an reóil an mílir le na h-ite.
- 23 Cairé íríomio leir na cleiteaóibh. Íríomio leartaóa aóur a leíteoí rín oíobta.
- 24 Le coir coirce aóur cnuíteaóa cairé'n cineal eile bíó íeib ríao? Íeib ríao mín aóur ríeataí.
- 25 An coir teaó na gceapc a cóngbail ílan? Ií coir é cóngbail ílan, teit, aóur tírm; na muna gcóngbúítear mar rín é éireócaio na ceapca cinn aóur íeobaió ríao báir.
- 26 Úrúit íeárun ar bit eile le teaó na gceapc a cóngbail ílan? Tá, muna mbéirteaó teaó na gceapc ílan béirteaó na h-uíbeaó íalaó aóur annrín ní úrííteáó rínn luáó maít oíra.

Éanaóa.

colm	éan óir	laó íaóain
coir ílar	eíteos	lón ouó
ceapc íraoic	íraoilean (íraoileos)	naorca (naorcan)
creabair	ríooos (íeaooos)	ríeacan
erotaó	íuíreos	íróil
oíeoilín	íé	ínaó íreac (íreabairne íreac)
eala	laó (tonnos)	íríreos tíreaió (ceapc íírancaó)

- 19 Do hens like to get wet? They do not; if there come a shower on them they go under the shelter of the trees or into a byre.
- 20 Where do they like to sleep at night? They like to sleep on a roost.
- 21 Tell me some of the uses of the hen? She lays eggs.
- 22 Do we make any use of her flesh? We do; the flesh is very sweet to eat.
- 23 What do we do with the feathers? We make beds and things like that of them.
- 24 Along with corn and worms what other kinds of food do they get? They get meal and potatoes.
- 25 Should the hen-house be kept clean? It should be kept clean, warm and dry; for if it is not kept in this way the hens will get sick and [they will] die.
- 26 Is there any other reason for keeping the hen-house clean? There is; if the hen-house is not clean the eggs will be dirty, and then we would not get a good price for them.

Birds:—

a dove	a goldfinch	a widgeon
a crane	a swallow	a blackbird
a moorhen	a gull	a snipe
a pheasant	a plover	a crow
a curlew	a lark	a thrush
a wren	a goose	a magpie
a swan	a duck	a robin
		a turkey

ceadct XV.

boinn.

Ag ceapadit:—Bonn de gac uile cineal aighio atá an úraro 'ra tír.

Anoir, a páirtí, atá ar gceadct inoiu 'na ceann an-úraidheac. Cneidim go bfuil fíor agaid uilig cairde'n cineal iad ro (ag cairdeaint na m-bonn ar an tábla).

- 1 Cairde na ruadai iad ro, a Séamuir? 1r boinn iad.
- 2 Sead, támuir ag gabail a fogluim ruo eigintheadt ra uiaob díobta inoiu. Innir d'á dhéad-uair, a Uilliam, cairde bfuil ríad deánta de? Tá ríad deánta de míotal.
- 3 An bfuil ríad uilig deánta de'n míotal céadna? Níl.
- 4 Cairde'n t-ainm a beirmio ar an bonn ro? Sin robran.
- 5 Cairde'n cineal míotail bfuil ré deánta de? Tá ré deánta de ór.
- 6 Cairde'n dóig a bfuil a fíor agat sup ór é? Tá a fíor agam ríocar an dat atá air.
- 7 Cairde'n dat atá ar ór? Tá ór buide.
- 8 Cairde'n cineal míotail atá ann ar an bonn ro? 1r aighéad atá ann.
- 9 Cairde'n dat atá ar aighéad? Tá ré bán.
- 10 Cairde'n t-ainm atá ar an bonn aighio reo? Scilling.
- 11 Cairde'n t-ainm beirmio ar an bonn ro? Beirmio pígin air.
- 12 Cairde bfuil an pígin deánta de? Tá pí deánta de cópar (urha).
- 13 Cairde'n dat atá ar an cópar? Tá ré donn-ruad.
- 14 Cá méad cineail míotal atá againn annro anoir? Tá trí cinil againn.

LESSON XV.

COINS.

Required—A coin of every kind of money in use in the country.

Now, children, our lesson to-day is a very useful one. I suppose you all know what kind are these (showing the coins on the table).

- 1 What are these, James? They are coins.
- 2 Yes; we are going to learn something about them to-day. Tell me first, William, what are they made of? They are made of metal.
- 3 Are they all made of the same metal? No.
- 4 What [name] do we call [give] this coin? That is a sovereign.
- 5 What kind of metal is it made of? It is made of gold.
- 6 How do you know it is gold? I know on account of the colour [that is on it].
- 7 What colour is [on] gold? Gold is yellow.
- 8 What kind of metal is in this coin? It is silver [that is in it].
- 9 What colour is [on] the silver? It is white.
- 10 What name is on this silver coin? A shilling.
- 11 What [name] do we call this coin? We call it a penny,
- 12 What is the penny made of? It is made of copper.
- 13 What colour is the copper? It is a reddish brown.
- 14 How many kinds of metals have we here now? We have three kinds.

- 15 Innir tadh a n-ainmneada arís? I r iad na n-ainmneada atá ortá ór, aigeasó agus copar.
- 16 Agus cairde'n dat atá ar fáil miotal aca? Tá ór buite, tá aigeasó bán, agus tá copar donn-ruad.
- 17 Cairde'n áit a bfaighnmuir na miotail seo? Daineannmuir aníor ar faoi'n talamh iad.
- 18 Cairde'n t-ainm beirmu ar na pollaib dothain ar a mbaintear na miotail seo? I r é an t-ainm atá ortá poill mianais.
- 19 Nuair a baineas aníor iad a' ceatuaire an rath an cuma céatona ortá atá ortá aníor? Ní rath, bí rath 'na ngráinib beaga mearcaisgte ruar le neitib eile.
- 20 Cairde'n t-ainm beirtear air nuair tá ré ar an cuma ro? Beirtear mianac air.
- 21 Cairde'n ceas ruo a gniótear leir an mianac? Sgarfar an miotal ó na neitib eile.
- 22 Cairde gniótear leir an miotal annsin? Léigtear é agus gniótear 'na bonnab agus 'na cúro móir de ruoib eile é.
- 23 Tá cúro móir de bonnab annso agam, agus ba maic liom ríor a beic agam an bfuil a n-ainmneada uilig agab. Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar an bonn ro? Sin robhan.
- 24 Agus ar an ceann ro? Sin leit-fobhan. (Téir tairt mar ro ar na bonnab uilig. I r ro a n-ainmneada:—Sobhan, leit-fobhan, copoin, leat-copoin, óa reilling, reilling, ré pigne, trí pigne, pigín, leit-pigín agus feoirling).
- 25 Fiafruig aníor cá méas feoirling a' leit-piginn. Cá méas leit-piginn a' bpiiginn, gc., agus reirib ríor ar an clár tuid mar ro:—

- 15 Tell me their names again? Their names are gold, silver and copper. [The names that are on them are, etc.].
- 16 And what colour is [on] each metal of them? Gold is yellow, silver is white, and copper is a reddish brown.
- 17 Where do we get these metals? We take them up from under the ground.
- 18 What [name] do we call these deep holes out of which these metals are taken? The name of [that is on] them is mines.
- 19 When they were brought up first had they the same appearance that they have now? No, they were in little grains mixed up with other things.
- 20 What [name] is it called when it is in this state? It is called ore.
- 21 What is the first thing done with the ore? The metal is separated from the other things.
- 22 What is done with the metal then? It is melted and made into coins and many other things.
- 23 I have a great number of coins here, and I would like to know have you all their names. What [name] do you call this coin? That is a sovereign.
- 24 And [on] this one? That is a half-sovereign. (Go around all the coins in this way. Here are their names:—Sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, penny, half-penny, and farthing.)
- 25 Ask how many farthings in a half-penny; how many half-pence in a penny, &c., and write down on a blackboard thus:—

Tá 2 peoirling	annr an	leit-pígin.
" 2 leit-pígin	"	pígin.
" 12 pígin	"	reilling.
" 2 fé pígne	"	reilling.
" 5 reilling	"	copoin.
" 2 reilli; 5 agus 6 pígne	"	leat-copoin.
" 20 reilling	"	trobran.
" 10 reilling	"	leat-trobran.
" 8 leat-copoin	"	trobran.
" 4 copoin	"	trobran.



CEAÐT XVI.

ÉADAC.

Teardail:—Siotaí báimin, cádar, lineadac, píoda, pnát, olann agus éadac-rac.

Támuro as gabail a cainnt iníu, a buacaili, ar an éadac atámuro as catad. Tá mé cinnte go bfuil píos asail uilig cairé bfuil ríad veánta de.

1 A Sheagain, cairé bfuil do cóta-ra veánta de?

Tá pé veánta de éadac.

2 Agus cairé bfuil an t-éadac veánta de? Tá pé veánta de olann.

3 Agus cairé'n áit a bfaíannmuro an olann? Seibmto i d'n caora.

4 Cairé'n dóig an mbaineannmuro an olann de'n caora? Lompuiígeannmuro dí i le veimear.

5 Cairé sníoteap leir an olann annrín? Nísteap agus cioréap i.

6 Cairé sníoteap leite 'na díad rín? Sníoteap i a cárdal agus a rníomad 'na pnát.

7 Cairé mai rníomtar an pnát ar an olann? Sníomtar an olann corp uair le táinne agus corp uair le mairíní (uipneir eile).

There are	2 farthings	in the	half-penny.
"	2 half-pence	"	penny.
"	12 pence	"	shilling.
"	2 sixpences	"	shilling.
"	5 shillings	"	crown.
"	2 shillings and 6 pence	"	half-crown.
"	20 shillings	"	sovereign.
"	10 shillings	"	half-sovereign.
"	8 half-crowns	"	sovereign.
"	5 crowns	"	sovereign.

LESSON XVI.

CLOTH.

Required—Pieces of flannel, cotton, linen, silk, thread, wool, and sack-cloth.

We are going to talk to-day, boys, about the clothes we are wearing. I am sure you all know what they are made of.

- 1 John, what is your coat made of? It is made of cloth.
- 2 And what is the cloth made of? It is made of wool.
- 3 And where do we get the wool? We get it from the sheep.
- 4 How do we take the wool off the sheep? We clip it off her with shears.
- 5 What is done with the wool then? It is washed and combed.
- 6 What is done with it after that? It is carded and spun into thread.
- 7 How is the wool spun into thread? It is spun sometimes with a spinning-wheel and some times by [with] machines.

- 8 An b'facaib' duine ar bit a'gaib' túinne ariamh?
Connaicear, tá sean-túinne a'gaine 'ra baile.
- 9 An rníomhann do mháistir d'adaib' aip anoir? Ní
rníomhann.
- 10 Cad éuige? Mar veip sí go dtig an obair a
veánaí a b'ao níor raoipe anoir le mairinib.
- 11 Nuair atá an rnat rníomha cairde gniótear leir
annrín? Gniótear a fige 'na éadaí.
- 12 Cairde b'fuil ré figte aip? Figtear é ar mairína
ar a dtugannmuid reól (figeadán).
- 13 Cairde mar tá na reóla oibfigte? Tá ríao
oibfigte cori uair leir na lamhaib' agus na
coraib', agus cori uair le mairinib.
- 14 Cad éuige nac b'á'gannmuid ar n-éadaí oíla
uilig veánta 'ra baile? Tá, mar tig é a
veánaí a b'ao níor raoipe annr na muileann-
aib' móra.
- 15 Cairde'n t-ainm veip tú ar an fear a gniótear an
t-éadaí a figveoipead? Veipim figveoip
aip.
- 16 (Tairbeainn an lineadaí agus an cádar). An
nveántar éadaí de ruo ar bit eile adt de
olann? Gniótear go minic de líon, de
cádar agus de eapraib' eile é.
- 17 Cairde b'fuil an gíota ro veánta de? Tá ré
veánta de líon.
- 18 Agus an gíota ro? Tá ré veánta de cádar.
- 19 Agus ro gíota beag (as tairbeaint gíota ríoda).
An dtig le buaíall ar bit a innre dam
cairde'n cineal éadaig é? Sin ríoda.
- 20 Cairde'n aic a b'agtar an ríoda? Seibtear é ó
réirt ar a dtadannmuid réirt-ríoda.
- 21 Cad éuige a b'fuil an t-éadaí veap ro caitte
go h-annam agus tá ré? Mar tá ré ró-daoi.
- 22 Cairde b'fuil an t-éadaí láioip ro veánta de (as
tairbeaint gíota de fac)? Tá ré veánta de
énaib.

- 8 Did any of you ever see a spinning-wheel? Yes, we have an old spinning-wheel at home.
- 9 Does your mother spin any on it now? No.
- 10 Why not? Because, she says, the work can be done much cheaper now by [with] machines.
- 11 When the thread is spun what is done with it [then]? It is woven into cloth.
- 12 What is it woven on? It is woven on a machine which we call a loom.
- 13 How are the looms worked? They are worked sometimes by the hands and feet, and sometimes by machines.
- 14 Why do we not get all our woollen cloth made at home? Because it can be made much cheaper in the large mills.
- 15 What [name] do you call [give] the man who weaves the cloth? I call him a weaver.
- 16 (Show the linen and the cotton). Is cloth made of anything else but wool? It is often made of flax, cotton and other things.
- 17 What is this piece made of? It is made of flax.
- 18 And this piece? It is made of cotton.
- 19 And here is a little bit (showing a bit of silk). Can any boy tell me what kind of cloth it is? That is silk.
- 20 Where is the silk got? It is got from a worm called the silk worm.
- 21 Why is this nice cloth so seldom worn (as it is)? Because it is too dear.
- 22 What is this strong cloth made of? (Showing a bit of sack-cloth). It is made of hemp.

23 Anois innir dam arís na cinil ruadái a bfuil éadaí
veánta de? Ólann, cádar, líon, cnáib agus
ríoda.

(Tabair opta iad cairbeaint da réir mar tá ríad
o'a n-ainmniúadh).

24 Nuair atá an t-éadaí veánta cairde ghrómio leir
annsin? Cuireannmuir éuis an cáilliúr é go
nveánaró pé culairó dé.

25 Cairde ghróear an cáilliúr leir an éadaí? Seán-
pánn pé ruar é 'na siotaib de'n méio éir
agus fuaisgeann pé le ceile iad.

26 Anois, a Seagáin, atámuir ag gabail a éainnt ar
an cóta rin opta (tabair Seagán amac roimhe
an rang). Tá móran páirt i gcóta. Cairde'n
t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt seo? Sin an
coilear.

27 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt seo? Sin an
toiréad.

28 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar an páirt seo? Sin an
cúl.

29 Agus ar ro? Sin an muincille.

30 Cairde'n t-ainm beir tú ar ro? Sin póca.

31 Cairde'n maic atá ann ar na pócaib? Tá ríad
úraivead fa coinne ruadái a congáil.

32 Cairdean an linín (rcanan). Cairde bfuil pé
veánta de? Tá pé veánta de cádar.

33 Agus cairde'n t-ainm beir tú opta ro? Sin na
cnaipí.

34 Cairde bfuil ríad veánta de? Tá ríad veánta
de cnám (nó b'féidir ruo eiginíteact eile).

Eappraide eile—

beapad	bpiro ucta leinb	hata
beirce	bútaip	léine
bpipti	cóta mór	rtóca, sioran
bpipti goimio	cóta uirce	éadaí búirto
bpió	gúna	bpipti canaib

23 Now tell me again the kinds of materials that cloth is made of? Wool, cotton, linen, hemp and silk.

(Get them to show them according as they are naming them).

24 When the cloth is made what do we do with it then? We send it to the tailor till he makes a suit of it.

25 What does the tailor do with the cloth? He cuts it up into pieces of the required [right] size, and he sews them together.

26 Now, John, we are going to talk about that coat on you (bring John out before the class). There are many parts in a coat—what [name] do you call (give) this part? That is the collar.

27 What [name] do you call this part? That is the front

28 What do you call this part? That is the back.

29 And [on] this? That is the sleeve.

30 What do you call this? That is the pocket.

31 What use is [in] the pockets? They are useful for holding things.

32 Show the lining. What is it made of? It is made of cotton.

33 And what do you call these? Those are the buttons.

34 What are they made of? They are made of bone (or perhaps some other material).

Other articles—

a cap

a bib

a hat

a waistcoat

a top boot

a shirt

trousers

an overcoat

a stocking,

a sock

knickerbockers (short trousers)

a waterproof

a table cloth

a shoe

a gown

drawers

CEAÇT XVII.

FEILMEOIREAÇT.

- 1 Cneidim, a buacailli, go bracaio riu uilig obair
as gabail ar aghao ar feilm annr an earrac—
caid'e'n cineal oibre connaic turra, a sheamuir?
asur turra, a p'eadair? (fiarpuig mar ro
tar ar an rang). Seodair cu p'eadraa as
rao go bracaio raio t'readao, noimair, poirao,
as cur coirce, as cur p'eadai, as cur ruar
clairdeaca, 7c.).
- 2 Cao cuige a n'eanmuir an talam a t'readao?
le e a deanao p'eo pa coinne an t-pil.
- 3 Caid'e mar tarruingtear an t'reirneac? Tarr-
aingtear i le da capall, asur coru uair le
ceann amain.
- 4 Caid'e ta as an t'readatoir le deanao? Snio re
na capall a tiomaint, asur i'rligeann asur
arouigeann re an t'reirneac le gabail doimain
no eadrom da p'oir mar ta re d'ioigbail.
- 5 Caid'e'n urao ada leir an r'pao? Ta re urao-
eac pa coinne noimair.
- 6 Cia h-aca ir gairte tis an talam a iompoa ruar
leir an r'pao no leir an t-reirrig? Tis e a
iompoa ruar nior gairte leir an t-reirrig.
- 7 Cia h-aca a snioear an obair ir r'earr? Ir r'earr
an obair a snioear an r'pao.
- 8 Caid'e snioear leir an talam a noiaio e a
t'readao? Snioear e a poirreao.
- 9 Caid'e'n maie a snioear an poirrao do? Snio re
an t'reapog nior mine.
- 10 A n'eantrar urao de'n cliait-fuirre pa coinne
mu ar bit eile a deanao? Snioear urao
oi pa coinne an coirce a cur rior faoi'n t're-
pog nuair ada re r'garta ar an talam annr
an earrac.

LESSON XVII

FARMING.

- 1 I suppose, boys, you all saw work going on on a farm in spring. What kind of work did you see, James? And you, Peter? (Ask in this way round the class.) You will get answers saying that they saw ploughing, delving, harrowing, sowing corn, setting potatoes, fencing [putting up ditches], &c.
- 2 Why do we plough the land? To make it ready for the seed.
- 3 How is the plough drawn? It is drawn by two horses, and sometimes by one.
- 4 What has the ploughman to do? He drives the horses, and he lowers and raises the plough to go deep or shallow [light] according as it is wanted.
- 5 What is the use of the spade? It is useful for delving.
- 6 [Which] can the ground be turned up faster with the spade or with the plough? It can be turned up much more quickly with the plough.
- 7 Which of them does the better work? The spade does the better work.
- 8 What is done with the ground after it is ploughed? It is harrowed.
9. What good does the harrowing do it? It makes the clay finer.
- 10 Is the harrow used for anything else? It is used for burying the corn under the clay when it is scattered on the ground in the spring.

- 11 An b'acair tú an ríol o'a cumhougadh ar dóig ar bit eile, a Sheagáin? Connaic mé ríol o'a cumhougadh le b'áca.
- 12 Cía h-aca, an raileann tú, ír feárr fa éinne an tríl a cumhad? Saoilim gur gairte an éliat-fuirre, áct págann an b'áca an talamh níor míne agus níor comhroma.
- 13 Cairé gniótear leir nuair atá an ríol cumhougthe? Cuirneannmuid an iompadán air le uachtar an talamh a deánadh daingean.
- 14 Anoir amharcamuid go bfeicimid cairé mar cuirtear níor na p'neataí. Nuair atá an talamh treabhaigthe, a Néill, cairé gniótear leir? Gniótear é a foirreadh.
- 15 Cairé gniótear leir annsin? Gniótear tolladoirí nó iomairneada dé.
- 16 Cía leir a' n'weántar na tolladoirí? Gniótear iad le reirriú.
- 17 An í ro an treirneac céadna í bí ag treabadh an talamh roime rin? Írí, áct cuirtear ód mairde-réarta oiréi nuair atatar ag deánadh na o-tolladoir léite.
- 18 An b'acair buacail ar bit eile tolladoirí weánta ar dóig ar bit eile? Connaic mire iad weánta le pluaraio.
- 19 Nuair atá na tolladoirí weánta cairé gniótear annsin? Cuirtear an lear ar éoin na o-tolladoir, leagtar an pór, agus annsin gniótear an pór a cumhad.
- 20 Cairé mar gniótear iad a cumhad? Cuirtear an treirneac tre na tolladoirib, agus leagann sí a leat ar gac taob ór cionn na rcoilteann.
- 21 An b'acair duine ar bit a'gair amiam p'neataí curta ar dóig ar bit eile? Connaic mire iad o'a gcumhad le g'raipe.
- 22 Nuair tigeat an roghmar cairé gniótear leir an coince? Gearratar anuar é le gearradoir.

- 11 Did you see the seed covered in any other way, John? I saw seed covered with a rake.
- 12 Which of them, do you think, is better for covering the seed? I think the harrow is the quicker, but the rake leaves the land finer and evenner.
- 13 What is done with it when the seed is covered? We roll [put the roller on] it to make the land firm.
- 14 Now we will [look till we] see how are the potatoes put down—When the land is ploughed, Neil, what is done with it? It is harrowed.
- 15 What is done with it it then? It is made into drills [drills are made of it] or ridges.
- 16 What are the drills made with? They are made with a plough.
- 17 Is this the same plough that was ploughing the land before that? It is, but there are two mould-boards put on it when the drills are being made with it.
- 18 Did any other boy see drills made in any other way? I saw them made with a shovel.
- 19 When the drills are made what is done then? The manure is put on the bottom of the drills, the seed are planted, and then the seed are covered.
- 20 How are they covered? The plough is run [put] through the drills and it lays [tosses] half on each side over the seed [splits].
- 21 Did any of you ever see potatoes set in any other way? I saw them set with griap.
- 22 When the harvest comes what is done with the corn? It is cut down with a reaper.

- 23 Cairé'n dóig a ngearrann na feilmeóirí beaga é? Gearrann ríad é le rpéil nó le corrán. (Annpó labair ar an punnán).
- 24 Nuair béirdear an coirce tirim cairé gniótear leir? Gniótear cruaca dé.
- 25 Cad cuige a ndeántar cruaca dé? Gniótear cruaca dé le é a fábaíl ó'n feardeann.
- 26 Connaic ríó uilig coirce ó'a bualaó i n-am eigin-teaé. Cairé marí connaic tura é ó'a bualaó, a Ruairí? Connaic mire é buailte le rúirte.
- 27 Saoilim go b'acairó tura é buailte ar dóig eile, a Néill. Cairé marí connaic tú é deánta? Connaic mé é buailte le mairinib.
- 28 Cairé gniótear de'n coirce nuair atá ré buailte agur glan? Gniótear min dé.
- 29 Cairé'n t-ainm beir tú ar an áit a ndeántar an min dé? Is é an t-ainm atá air muileann.
- 30 A ndeántar min de'n coirce uilig? Ní deántar; beirtear cuir dé do capallaid.
- (Annpín labair fa utaoó de ingilt; porta—claid-eaca, fáil, cloca, rreangsan iarnann, agur áomao.
- 31 Anoir, a buacailli, ceao againn ar sceáct a chíocnuagó; áct rál (rúl) marí ndeánmuio rin beirfíó ríó ainmneaca gac uile éinil bárrí damí a connaic ríó ag fárr ariamí i gcuibreann.

Na bárra.*

coirce	pearraimeaca	préataí
cruicneáct	féar	reagal
eórra	líon	reamar

* Tá tilleao áca ann ar an élar a noiaó an ceáct ar na plántaib.

- 23 How do the small farmers cut it? They cut it with a scythe or with a hook.

(Here speak of the sheaf).

- 24 When the corn is dry what is done with it? It is stacked [stacks are made of it].

- 25 Why is it made into stacks? It is made into stacks to save it from the rain.

- 26 You all saw corn threshed at some time. How did you see it threshed, Roger? I saw it threshed with a flail.

- 27 I think you saw it threshed another way, Neil,— How did you see it done? I saw it threshed by machines.

- 28 What is made of the corn when it is threshed and clean? It is made into meal.

- 29 What [name] do you call [give] the place where it is made into meal? Its name is a mill.

- 30 Is the corn all made into meal? No, some of it is given to horses.

(Here talk of pasture; also fences—a hedge, stones, wire and wood).

- 31 Now, boys, let us finish our lesson; but before we do that you will give me the names of all kinds of crops that you ever saw growing in a field.

The crops*—

corn	vetches	potatoes
wheat	grass	rye
barley	flax	clover

* Others are in list after lesson on plants.

CEAĈT XVIII.

AICIDEAĈA.

Intiú cámuio aš ſabail a cáinnit ap aicideacáib.

- 1 An ſab buacáill ap bit annro tinn ariam? Bí mire, ašur mire, 7c.
- 2 Suar bui láma an méio ašuib a bí tinn.
 - (a) Cairé'n cineal tinnir a bí opt-ra, a ſeašain? Bí plašóan oim.
 - (b) Ašur opt-ra, a Séamuir? Bí an triuc oim.
 - (c) Ašur opt-ra, a míicil? Bí an bhuicíneac oim.
- 3 Intiú labarſamuiro ap an bhuicíneac ašur ap an tplašóan. Cairé'n dóig a nglacann tuine an bhuicíneac? Glacann tuine an aicío reo ap ſabail arteač vó i vteač ann a bhuil an bhuicíneac, ašur glacann tuine i porca ó ſuačt nó ó cúir eiginteač eile.
- 4 Cairé'n t-ainm a beirmio ap aicideacáib a tóg-annmuio ó na céile? Beirmio aicideaca tógalaca opta.
- 5 Nuair a glac turpa an bhuicíneac an ceao uair cairé mar mótuig tú tú féin? Bí mé ſo víreac mar béirdeac plašóan tnom oim.
- 6 An ſab tú 'do luige annrin? Ní ſabar.
- 7 Ašur an bfuair tú víreac ſan luige ríor léite ap cor ap bit? Ní bfuair; bí mé 'mo luige coicéigir.
- 8 Ašur an ſab tú an-tinn? Bídear; ſaol mé ſo ſab mé aš ſabail a' ſašail báir.
- 9 An vciocſač leat ite ſo víreac coramail leir an am bí tú plán? Ní vciocſač liom vavaió b'riu ite; cáill mé mo ſoile ap ſač.
- 10 An ſab carit opt? Bí carit an-mór oim.
- 11 An ſab tú láirip nó laš? Bí mé an-laš; com laš ašur nač vciocſač liom teačt amac ap an leabaió.
- 12 An ſab caráctac opt? Ní ſab.

LESSON XVIII.

DISEASES.

To-day we are going to talk of diseases.

- 1 Was any boy here ever sick? I was, I was, etc.
- 2 Up your hands those of you who were sick?
 - (a) What kind of sickness had [was on] you, John? I had a cold.
 - (b) And [on] you, James? I had the whooping cough?
 - (c) And you, Michael? I had the measles.
- 3 To-day we will talk of the measles and the cold.
How does a person take the measles? A person takes this disease on his going into a house in which the measles are, and a person takes it, too, from cold, or from some other cause.
- 4 What [name] do we call diseases that we take [lift] from one another? We call them infectious diseases.
- 5 When you took the measles first how did you feel [yourself]? I felt [was] just as if I had a severe [heavy] cold.
- 6 Were you lying then? No.
- 7 And did you get better without lying down at all?
No, I was lying a fortnight.
- 8 And were you very sick? I was, I thought I was going to die.
- 9 Could you eat just as [like] when you were well?
I could hardly eat anything: I lost my appetite entirely.
- 10 Were you thirsty? I was very thirsty [great thirst was on me].
- 11 Were you weak or strong? I was very weak, so weak that I could not come out of the bed.
- 12 Had you a cough? No.

Annro fiarruiḡ de cúro de na páirtib eile an rab
aicíveaca eile oíra, an rab ríad 'na luíge, an rab ríad
las, an rab cairt oíra, agus ar cáill ríad a ngoile.
Mar ro cairbean go mbrídeann gac uile duine a
bídear cinn mar ro.

- 13 Cairde mar bí a fíor agus gur 'b i an bpuicíneac
a bí oíra? Táinig cúro mhór ball deas amac
ar mo éroiceann agus o'atáin mo mátar
gur 'b i an bpuicíneac a bí oíra.
- 14 An bfuair tú léigear ar bit? Fuairear, tugad
an doctuir eugam agus tug ré cósuiríde dam.
- 15 An rab na cósuiríde mílir? Ní rab, bí ríad an-
rearb.
- 16 Nuair a fuair tú bíreac ó'n bpuicíneac, a mícíl,
an o'táinig tú 'na ríole com luac agus bí tú
ábalta 'teac? Ní táimicear.
- 17 Cao cuíge? Mar nac leigiríde mé ar eagla go
nglacfaid na ríolairí eile an bpuicíneac uaim.

(Innir annro doibíde gur cóir doib congáil ar
ríubal ó na h-aicíveacib ann a mbrídeann aicíveaca
tógala; agus ceao aca cúro de na h-aicíveacib
ro a ainmniugad).

- 18 A' nglacann daoine an ríagdan ó na ceile? Ní
glacann.

(Ceao aca na h-aicíveaca nac bfuil tógala a
ainmniugad annro).

- 19 Nuair bí an ríagdan oíra, a Seagáin, ar tugad
an doctuir eugad? Níor tugad.
- 20 Agus an bfuair tú léigear ar bit? Fuairear;
fuair mé cupa de bainne teit as gabáil a
luíge dam 'ran oíde, agus bí mé níor fearr
ar maidin.
- 21 An raoileann tú a' nglacfaid tú an bpuicíneac
a cóiríde arí, a mícíl? Saoilim nac nglac-
faid, ní gnáac le duine an aicí roo a
glacad níor mó 'na uair amáin.

Now ask some of the other children who had other diseases [on them] were they lying, were they thirsty, were they weak, and did they lose their appetite. In this way show that every person who is sick is like this.

- 13 How did you know it was the measles you had [was on you]? There came a great lot of red spots out on my skin and my mother knew that it was the measles I had.
- 14 Did you get any cure? Yes, the doctor was taken to me and he gave me medicines.
- 15 Were the medicines sweet? No, they were very bitter.
- 16 When you got better of the measles, Michael, did you come to school as soon as you were able? I did not.
- 17 Why? Because I would not be let, fearing that the other children would take the measles from me.

(Tell them here that they should keep away from the places in which there are infectious diseases; and let them name some of these diseases).

- 18 Do people take the cold from each other? No.
(Let them here name the diseases that are not infectious).
- 19 When you had the cold, John, was the doctor taken to you? No.
- 20 And did you get any cure? Yes, I got a cup of warm milk when going to bed at night and I was better in the morning.
- 21 Do you think you will ever take the measles again, Michael? I think I will not, a person does not usually take the measles more than once.

22 An tciocfaid leat an plaḡṡṡan a ḡlacad arís?
Cíocfaid liom; cis le tuine an plaḡṡṡan
a ḡlacad go minic.

Διαιτεῶσα τόγαλας. [Διαιτεῶσα καὶ ὄφρ' αὖ τόγαλας.

aicid éiríonn. bolgac breac oíra (galan breac) cnaoi (cneicte?) crúp fiabhar fiabhar rcoirnaig fiabhar rcarloio triuc	crampa curhair 1 noirair baile oíreair fiabhar cléir pianta na gcnam (nó rcoilteac) rcaoilteac rlagdan incinne (mór) tinnear fairrige tinnear feiteac tinnear broma
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сеѡѡт XIX.

Am.

Τελευταίη :—Clos, uaineatouin, agur éadon cluig.

- 1 Cáróe'n lá é ro, a Séamuir? 'So an Luan (nó an Máirt, 7c.).
- 2 Cáróe'n uair a tóirig an lá ro? Tóirig ré aS bánao (breacaó) an lae.
- 3 Agus cáróe'n uair a criochnócar an lá ro? Criochnócaró ré aS an clap-folar (breac-folar).
- 4 Cáróe beirmio ar an am eatar an clap-folar agus bánao an lae? Beirmio an oirde ar.
- 5 Nuair atámuir aS cunntar ama an n-abhannmuir, mar bésra, tá react lá agus react n-oirde ann ar treachtmain? Ní abhann; beirmio go bfuil react lá ann ar t-reactmain.

22 Could you take the cold again? I could; a person may take the cold often.

**Infectious and contagious
diseases**

skin disease
small-pox
chicken-pox
consumption
croup
fever
diphtheria
scarlet-fever
whooping cough

**Non-infectious
diseases.**

cramps
homesick
toothache
pneumonia
rheumatism
diarrhoea
influenza
sea-sickness
neuralgia
lumbago

LESSON XIX.

TIME.

Required—A Clock, Watch and Dial.

- 1 What day is this, James? It is Monday (or Tuesday).
- 2 When did this day begin? It began at dawn [ing of the day].
- 3 And when does this day end? It ends at [the] twilight.
- 4 What do we call the time between twilight and dawn? We call it night.
- 5 When we are counting time do we say, for example, there are seven days and seven nights in the week? No; we say there are seven days in the week.

- 6 Anoir nuair atámuir ag cunntar ama éirí ríð gur lá a bheimir ar an am atá dorcha le coir an ama atá geal. Dá réir an tuigibíl reo de'n focal an dtig le duine ar bit a innre d'ám an uair a coirig an lá ro? Coirig ré ar uair an meádon oirde aréir.
- 7 Tá an ceart agat—agur cairde'n t-am chríochnócar ré? Chríochnócar ré ag uair an meádon oirde anocht.
- 8 Anoir, a doir, innir d'ám cá méao lá annr an t-reaclmáin? Tá reaclt lá ann.
- 9 An dtig le duine ar bit a innre d'ám cairde'n réarun a bfuil reaclt lá annr an t-reaclmáin? I r é an réarun atá leir go deáru Dia an domán uilig i ré lá, agur go deáru Sé rgnírtir ar an t-reaclmáio lá.
- 10 Abair ainmneaca laete na reaclmáine: an Domhnac, an Luan, an Máirt, an Céadaoine, Dardaoin, an Doine, an Satharn.
- 11 Cá méao lá annr an bliadain? Tá cúig lá, trí ficir, agur trí céao lá annr an bliadain.
- 12 Cairde ir réarun dé go bfuil an oipeao rin de laetio annr an bliadain? I r é rin an dáta ama a glacann ré an pláneio reo riubal tair ar an gnein uair amáin.
- 13 Cá méao reaclmáin annr an bliadain? Tá dá reaclmáin déas agur d'ficir annr an bliadain.
- 14 Cá méao mí annr an bliadain? Tá dá mí déas annr an bliadain.
- 15 An dtig le duine ar bit na míora ro a ainmniugaó? Eanair (deiréao geimhir), Feabhra (faoillir), Márta, Aibreán, Bealtaine, Meiteam (meádon ramhair), Iul (deiréao ramhair), Iugnara, Seaclt-mí (meádon foghair), Oet-mí (deiréao foghair), Samáin, Nollais.
- 16 Anoir, gníomir an lá 'na roinnir níor luga. Cairde bheimir oirca? Deirimir uair oirca.

- 6 When we are counting time, you see that we give the name day to the time that is dark along with the time that is clear—According to this meaning of the word can any person tell me the hour that this day began? It began at midnight last night.
- 7 You are right—and when will it end? It will end at midnight to-night.
- 8 Now, Hugh, tell me how many days in the week? There are seven days in it.
- 9 Can any person tell me the reason that there are seven days in the week? It is because [the reason that is with it] God made the whole world in six days, and He rested on the seventh day.
- 10 Say the names of the days of the week? Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
- 11 How many days in the year? There are 365 days in the year.
- 12 What is the reason that there is this number of days in the year? That is the period of time which it takes this planet to travel around the sun once.
- 13 How many weeks in the year? There are 52 weeks in the year.
- 14 How many months in the year? There are 12 months in the year.
- 15 Can any person name the months? January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
- 16 Now, we divide the day into smaller divisions—What do we call them? We call them hours.

- 17 Cá méadó uair annr an lá? Tá ceithre uaire ficíó annr an lá.
- 18 Cairde mar tá an uair poinnte? Tá sí poinnte 'na bumoitib.
- 19 Cá méadó bumoitte annr an uair? Tá trí ficíó bumoitte annr an uair.
- 20 Cairde mar tá an bumoitte poinnte? Tá ré poinnte 'na buillib.
- 21 Cá méadó buille annr an bumoitte? Tá trí ficíó buille annr an bumoitte.
- 22 A Uilliam, abair tura anoir na poinnte de an a5 toirisead leir an buille.
- Tá trí ficíó buille annr an bumoitte (nóiméado)
- „ trí ficíó bumoitte „ uair.
- „ ceithre uaire ficíó „ lá.
- „ reacht laete „ treachtmáin.
- „ cúis lá trí ficíó a5ur trí ceao laete annr an bliadain.
- „ dá reachtmáin déas a5ur o'ficíó annr an bliadain.
- „ dá mí déas annr an bliadain.
- 23 Cá méadó réarur annr an bliadain? Tá ceithre réarur annr an bliadain.
- 24 An tóis le duine ar bit iao a ainmniugad? Earraac, Samrao, fogmar, Seimreao.

AN CLOS.

- 25 Cairde'n tóis a sconsbuisgeannmuio cunntar ar na h-uairib, na bumoitib, a5ur na buillib ann a bfuil an lá poinnte? Conbuisgeann ar scluis a5ur ar n-uaireadoirí cunntar oiré.
- 26 So clos. a5ur amarcamuio cairde mar táirbean-ann ré na poinnte reo. Innir dath a ceao uair cairde'n t-ainm beirtear ar an páirt reo? Beirtear an a5aio oiréí.

- 17 How many hours in the day? There are 24 hours in the day.
- 18 How is the hour divided? It is divided into minutes.
- 19 How many minutes are in the hour? There are 60 minutes in the hour.
- 20 How is the minute divided? It is divided into seconds.
- 21 How many seconds in the minute? There are 60 seconds in the minute.
- 22 William, say you now the divisions of time beginning with the second?
- There are 60 seconds in the minute.
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| " 60 minutes | " | hour. |
| " 24 hours | " | day. |
| " 7 days | " | week. |
| " 52 weeks | " | year. |
| " 365 days | " | year. |
| " 12 months | " | year. |
- 23 How many seasons in the year? There are four seasons in the year.
- 24 Can any one name them? Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

THE CLOCK.

- 25 How do we keep an account of the hours, the minutes, and the seconds into which the day is divided? Our clocks and watches keep an account of them.
- 26 Here is a clock, let us see how it shows these divisions—Tell me first what [name] is this part called? It is called the dial [face].

- 27 Cairé na h-uimpeáda iad ro oirctí? I r iad na h-uimpeáda atá oirctí, a h-aon, a dó, gc., ruar go dtí an dó-déas.
- 28 Cairé beir tú oirctá ro (as cairbeaint na lámh)? Sin na lámh.
- 29 Cairé'n t-aínm beir tú ar an lámh i r luga? I r i rin lámh na h-uair.
- 30 Cairé'n fáct a tucstair an t-aínm rin oirctí? Mar cairbeannann rí an uair de'n lá atá ré.
- 31 Cá méad uair atá ríriobta ar aghair an éluig? Tá dá uair déas ríriobta oirctí.
- 32 Cá méad uair ann ar an lá? Tá ceitpe h-uair piéir ann ar an lá.
- 33 Cá méad uair a téir (teirdeann) an lámh ro éar ar aghair an éluig sac aon lá? Téir rí éar dá uair sac lá.
- 34 Cairé beir tú ar an lámh fáda ro? I r i rin lámh an bmoite.
- 35 Cairé cairbeannann rí? Cairbeannann rí cá méad bmoite tá ré noime nó a noiar na h-uair a bpuil lámh na h-uair aici.

Tairbean an aghair déas, ar aghair uaireadóra, a cairbeannann na builli.

Máin ó éadan uaireadóra—

An dó déas a élos.

Cúig bmoite a noiar an dó déas (a élos).

Deic mbmoite a noiar an dó déas „

Ceatraíad a noiar an dó déas „

Fice bmoite a noiar an dó déas „

Leat a noiar an dó déas „

Ceatraíad go dtí an h-aon „

Cúig bmoite go dtí an h-aon „

A h-aon a élos „

- 27 What are these numbers? [They are] The numbers that are on it are one, two, etc., up to twelve.
- 28 What do you call these (showing the hands)? They are the hands.
- 29 What do you call the smaller hand? It is the hour hand.
- 30 Why is it called that name? Because it shows the hour of the day it is.
- 31 How many hours are marked [written] on the face of the clock? There are twelve hours marked [written] on it.
- 32 How many hours in the day? There are twenty-four hours in the day.
- 33 How many times does this hand go round the dial [face] of the clock every day? It goes round twice every day.
- 34 What do you call this long hand? That is the minute hand.
- 35 What does it show? It shows how many minutes it is before or after the hour which the hour hand is at, or nearly at.

(Show the little dial, on the face of a watch, which shows the seconds).

Teach from a dial [of a watch]—

[The] 12 o'clock.

5 minutes after 12 (o'clock).

10 „ „ 12 „

A quarter „ 12 „

20 minutes „ 12 „

Half-past [,] 12 „

A quarter to 1 „

5 minutes to 1 „

One o'clock.

ceadct XX.

céirdeada.

- 1 Tá mé cinnte, a buacailli, go bpacairt rib uilig
raon-admaio ag obair am eiginthead. Innir
dam, a filib, cairde'n cineal uirneire a connaic
tura é ag deánad úraio de. Connaic mé
é ag deánad úraio de feas (fáda), agus de
plán, agus de carup.
- 2 Cairde bí ré ag deánad leir an t-feas? Bí ré
ag gearrad an admaio leir.
- 3 Agus cairde bí ré ag deánad leir an plán? Bí
ré ag deánad an admaio mín leir.
- 4 Cairde'n úraio pinne ré de'n carup? Rinne ré
úraio de fa coinne na dtairngi a tiomaint
annr an admaio.
- 5 An bpacairt duine ar bit agaid ariam é ag
tairngit tairngit ar an admaio? Connaic
mire é ag tairngit tairngit.
- 6 Cairde mar pinne ré é? Tairngit ré amac i leir
an "chrú" atá ar an carup.
- 7 Bpuil uirneir ar bit eile ag an t-raon-admaio
adct an triúr ro a radmuio ag caint oirca?
Tá curó mór uirneire eile aige.
- 8 Anoir ir mian liom rib an méio a tig lib de'n
uirneir a ainmniugad, agus annrin geobairmro
amac an úraio atá le fac ceann aca. (Ainm-
nigeann riad an tuas, an ríreal, an taradair,
an ríroba, an méanair, an riagail, gc.)
- 9 Agus cá leir a nveán ré na coirnil ceapnogad?
Sniré ré iad ceapnogad leir an ceapnois.
- 10 Tá go maic; cairde bpuil an tuas úraioeac fa na
coinne? Tá ri úraioeac fa coinne siotai
admaio ramair a gearrad léi (leite).

LESSON XX.

TRADES.

- 1 I am sure, boys, you have all seen a carpenter at work some time or other—Tell me, Philip, what kind of tools you saw him using [making use of]? I saw him using a saw, and a plane, and a hammer.
- 2 What was he doing with the saw? He was cutting the wood with it.
- 3 And what was he doing with the plane? He was making the wood smooth with it.
- 4 What use did he make of the hammer? He used it to drive the nails in the wood.
- 5 Did any of you ever see him pulling a nail out of the wood? I saw him pulling a nail.
- 6 How did he do it? He pulled it out with the “claw” that is on the hammer.
- 7 Has the carpenter any other tools but these three we were talking about? He has a great many more [of tools].
- 8 Now I wish you to name as many as you can of the tools, and then we will find out the use of each of them. (They name the axe, the chisel, the auger, the screw, the awl, the rule, etc.).
- 9 And what does he make the square corners with? He makes them square with the *square*.
- 10 Very well, what is the axe useful for? It is useful for cutting thick pieces of timber (with it).

- 11 CAIDÉ bfuil an píreal úraideac fa na coinne ?
Tá ré úraideac fa coinne siotaí beaga
áomaito a shearpat leir, agus shiómio poill
leir porta.
- 12 CAIDÉ'n úraio atá leir an tanaéair ? Shnítear
úraio dé le poill móra a deánat leir.
- 13 AGUS an méanaio ? Shnítear poill beaga leir.
- 14 AGUS CAIDÉ'n úraio atá leir an cláir-iat ? Leir
an cláir-iat tís leir an t-áomao a cur
cométnom nó 'na fearat díreac.
- 15 CAIDÉ'n úraio a shiú ré de'n niaáail [miorúr] ?
Shiú ré úraio dé fa coinne na miorúr ceart
a glacaó.
- 16 CAIDÉ na cinil iudaí a connaic tura an raor-
áomaito as deánat, a pteair ? Connaic mé
é as deánat caiteac.
- 17 AGUS tura, a sheáain ? Connaic mé é as deánat
cábla. (Mar ro sheobait tú na h-ainmneáa :
uonar [comla], uirar, párcan [púor], oireirur,
boera, báo, rcácan).
- 18 An maít leat a beit 'do raor-áomaito, a
púoinnir ? Ba maít liom.
- 19 Tá céirto úear as an traor-áomaito ; áct CAIDÉ'n
uóig a nveánfa i a fogluim ? O'fogluimneo-
cáinn i ó fear a bfuil an céirto aise é féin.
- 20 An nglacraó ré tú tamall [tamallt] faoa i a
fogluim ? Glacraó ré bliadain (nó o'féirir
óá bliadain).
- Glacraó ré tú triúr nó ceatrain de bliadnaib
i a fogluim go maít.
- 21 An uóig le duine an bit asat a innre dam
CAIDÉ'n t-ainm beirtear an fear ós an fear
an ama atá ré as fogluim céirto ? Beirtear
púintíreac air.

- 11 What is the chisel useful for? It is useful for cutting small pieces of timber, and we make holes with it too.
 - 12 What is the use of the auger? It is used for making large holes.
 - 13 And the awl? Small holes are made with it.
 - 14 And what is the use of the spirit-level? With the spirit-level he can put the timber horizontal [level] or perpendicular [standing straight].
 - 15 What use does he make of the rule? He uses it for measuring [taking] the proper measures.
 - 16 What kind of things did you see the carpenter making, Peter? I saw him making chairs.
 - 17 And you, John? I saw him making a table.
(Thus you will get the names door, floor, press, dresser, box, boat, shed).
 - 18 Would you like to be a carpenter, Frank? I would.
 - 19 The carpenter has a nice trade; but how would you learn it? I would learn it from a man who has the trade himself.
 - 20 Would it take you long to learn it? It would take a year (or perhaps two years).
- It would take you three or four years to learn it well.
- 21 Can any of you tell me what [name] a young man is called during the time he is learning a trade? He is called an apprentice.

22 Anoir atá cuid mhór céirdeac deara eile forta, agur b'féidir gur maith le cuid agaid iad a fogluim; cia h-aca ro ar maith leatra a fogluim, a sheagain? Da maith liomra a beit 'mo tálillur. (Cuir ceirteanna mar cuir tú a roime go b'fagaid tú na céirdeaca uilig—raor-cloice, dóbadoir [plartuigsteoir] datuigsteoir fiseadoir, snearaide, saba-dub, rtánadoir, [tincleir], fonnroir, 7c.

Céirdeaca.

Uirneir, 7c.

Tálillur	Snatad, rnát, méapacan, veimear [riorúr], fiteán, rampia, 7c.
Snearaide	leatar, rnát, céir, beangan, tairnge, cnas, rúil-práir, bun, rál, barr (uactar), teangaid, barr-iall [iall], 7c.
Saba-dub	Inneoin (innear), óir, turcair-sneamaigste, builg-réitor, coinncean, ríreal, 7c.
Fiseadoir	Seól [fiseacán], olút, inneac, rnát, báinín, reól láime, cádar, lineadac, cnáib, ríoda, briat-urleir, 7c.
Dóbadoir agur Saor-cloice	} Moirteal, liadan, crannualac, aol, saineam, ceanglacan [moirteal], cliat, meall-luaidhe, 7c.
Datuigsteoir	
Fonnroir	Dairille [uioir], toban, cuinneos, funnra, oiriclean, 7c.

22 Now there are many other nice trades too, and perhaps some of you like to learn them; which of those would you like to learn, John? I would like to be a tailor. (Question as you did before till you get all the trades—mason, plasterer, painter, weaver, shoemaker, blacksmith, tinsmith, cooper, etc.).

TRADES

TOOLS, ETC.

TAILOR	A needle, thread, a thimble, shears, (scissors), a spool, [reel], a pattern, etc.
SHOEMAKER	Leather, thread, wax, a sprig, a nail, peg, brass-eye, sole, heel, toe, upper, tongue, lace, etc.
BLACKSMITH	An anvil, a sledge, nippers, bellows, wrench, chisel, etc.
WEAVER	A loom, warp, woof, thread, flannel, a hand loom, cotton, linen, hemp, silk, carpet, etc.
PLASTERER AND MASON	Mortar, trowel, hod, lime, sand, cement, lath, plumb, etc.
PAINTER	Paint, a brush, paint-can, white, blue, yellow, green, red, brown, grey, etc.
COOPER	A barrel, a tub, a churn, a hoop, a rivet, etc.



Δὲ ἐλίστ :

an cló-čumann (τεόμαντα), σπάρω ἡόρ na τριάξω.





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